

CATULLUS

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CATVLLI VERONENSIS
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London

MACMILLAN AND CO., Ltd.

NEW YORK: MACMILLAN & CO.

1896

PRAEHONORABILI

EDVARDO CECIL BARONI IVEAGH

EQ. PAT.

A.M. ET HONORIS CAVSA LL.D. VNIVERSITATIS DVBLINENSIS

HANC CATVLLI EDITIONEM

OBSERVANTIAE ERGO

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EDITOR

PREFACE

The text of Catullus now offered to the public is based in the main on the edition of Professor Robinson Ellis, from which most of my information is drawn, and to which I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness in the fullest manner. I had at first intended to display at the foot of the page the passages where my reading differs from that of Ellis, but this was found to be unsuitable to the plan of the book. I have therefore referred to his text in my critical notes very frequently, and I hope that I have expressed my acknowledgments to him with sufficient fulness.

I have given on p. xxv a list of the other editions which have been of service to me. I desire to express here my thanks to my colleague, Mr. Starkie, for advice as to certain readings, and to Messrs. R. and R. Clark, for the care with which they have read my proofs.

A. P.

November 1895.

INTRODUCTION

I.—LIFE OF CATULLUS

[1] Gaius [2] Valerius Catullus, the most passionate and brilliant, if not the greatest of Roman poets, was

[1] In this *résumé* results only are given: the most probable theories, as they seem to the editor, are adopted without discussion of the arguments on which they are based, or examination of rival theories. For the purposes of full inquiry the English reader should consult Ellis's Prolegomena to both his volumes: Munro's *Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus*: and Teuffel's *History of Roman Literature*, Ed. 2, vol. i. p. 391 *sqq*., with the long list of authorities there given.

[2] The praenomen Quintus (Q) is given to Catullus in many of the later mss. as D and P. The older mss. G and O give no praenomen. Gaius rests on the authority of Apuleius *Apol.* 10; and of Suetonius Frag. *De Poetis* in Jerome's *Chronicle* Ol. clxxiii. 2. Q. used to be read in Pliny *H. N.* 37. 81, but is not in the best mss. If Scaliger's conjecture *Quinte* for *qui te* in LXVII. 12 were satisfactory on other grounds, it would be an argument in favour of *Quintus*: but it does not satisfy the passage. Gaius has the only testimony of any weight in its favour: and it seems strange that x. 30 has not been pressed into the service in favour of Gaius: *meus sodalis Cinna est Gaius, is sibi paravit.* It would add some point if Catullus excuses himself for his slip by the fact that his friend had the same *praenomen* as himself. 'It's not Gaius Catullus I meant: it's Gaius Cinna.' Else why the emphatic position of Gaius? Why use it at all?

born about the year 83[1] B.C., and died about 53 B.C. He was a native of Verona, and probably Celtic blood flowed in his veins. His father was a man of such wealth and position as to be a personal friend and entertainer of the great Julius Caesar.[2] He had one brother, whose early death near Troy plunged him in the deepest grief. He added a thorough literary education to the most splendid gifts. When about the age of twenty-six he obtained an appointment on the staff of C. Memmius, propraetor of Bithynia. His chief did not allow him any opportunity of enriching himself, and Catullus vented his spleen and disappointment in very outspoken verses. He returned to his villa at lovely Sirmio next year, and the rest of his life was passed between Rome, Verona, Sirmio, and a farm at Tibur. He was a man of independent means, but often in monetary difficulties owing to his extravagance.

[1] The oft-quoted statements of Jerome in the Eusebian Chronicle: 'Ol. 173. 2 = 87 B.C. Gaius Valerius Catullus scribtor lyricus Veronae nascitur': 'Ol. 180. 3 = 58 B.C. Catullus XXX aetatis anno Romae moritur.' As there are many allusions in Catullus to events after 58 B.C. (see especially LV. 6; CXIII; LIII; XI. 9; XXIX. 12), the latter date is certainly wrong. The early age at which Catullus was cut off impressed itself strongly on the minds of his contemporaries, Ovid *Am.* 3. 9. 61:

> Obvius huic venias hedera iuvenalia cinctus
> Tempora cum Calvo, docte Catulle, tuo.

Probably the statement that he died in his thirtieth year was a true tradition. Very likely Jerome is just one Olympiad wrong as to the dates of both birth and death.

[2] Suetonius, *Iul.* 73: Valerium Catullum a quo sibi versiculis de Mamurra perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat satisfacientem eadem die adhibuit cenae, hospitioque patris eius sicut consuerat uti perseveravit.

He occupied a prominent position in the most fashionable literary circle of the day. He was the intimate friend of C. Licinius Calvus, poet and orator; of C. Helvius Cinna, author of the poem *Zmyrna*, on which he laboured for nine years; of Cornelius Nepos, to whom he dedicated his poems; of Asinius Pollio, the warrior, dramatist, orator, and historian, who lived to be addressed by Horace; of Cicero, whom he addresses as an admirer, on equals terms as regards station; of the witty and accomplished M. Caelius Rufus, Cicero's client and correspondent, who supplanted him in Lesbia's affections; of Alfenus Varus of Cremona, who showed himself to be ungrateful in Catullus's hour of need. Besides these he mentions Veranius and Fabullus as his fast friends; Caelius and Quintius of Verona; Caecilius, author of a poem on the Great Mother; Cornificius, the poet; Manlius Torquatus [1] and his wife Junia Aurunculeia; Hortalus or Ortalus, perhaps the orator Hortensius Hortalus: all these he addresses in words which show his warm, generous heart. But his hot impetuous nature is evinced even more by his hates than his loves: the napkin-thief Marrucinus; the white-toothed, grinning, full-bearded Egnatius; the miserly Aurelius and starveling Furius, at one time his friends, but afterwards hated and lampooned by him; the shark Piso and pikes Porcius and Socration; Otho with his tiny head; Libo and Fuficius with their disgusting habits; Arrius with his superfluous aspirates;

[1] L. Manlius Torquatus, the friend of Cicero, the defender of the Epicurean Philosophy in the *De Finibus*. Schwabe, *Quaestiones*, p. 340-344. Munro, p. 169.

Aemilius, Cominius, Victius, Naso, Aufilena, and Tappo, false friend Rufus, base Gellius, are handed down to an immortality of infamy in verses some of which, like the attacks on Cominius and Gellius, have no parallel in literature for fierce and frank invective.[1] And the higher the game the more Catullus loved to pursue it. He flies fearlessly at Caesar in the midst of all his greatness; at his favourite Mamurra, who came back from Gaul and Britain gorged with plunder; at Pompey; at Vatinius; at Clodius Pulcher. He was goaded to fury by the literary pretensions of inferior writers, who succeeded undeservedly in winning the popular favour. To them he showed no mercy, and has enrolled as in a *Dunciad* the names of Volusius the annalist, with his *cacata charta*: of the pedant Sulla: of Sestius the would-be orator, whose style was so frigid that it gave Catullus a cold: of Caesius and Aquinus, above all Suffenus, whose styles were so many poisons: of Mamurra, who tried to climb Pimplea, but whom the Muses beat down with pitchforks. He speaks with contempt, not unmixed perhaps with jealousy, of the literary efforts of Caesar himself. But it was love which inspired most of what is best in Catullus's poetry. We need not speak of his amours with Ipsithilla, or Ameana the mistress of the hated Mamurra. About 61 B.C. he made the acquaintance of the notorious Clodia,[2] sister of Publius Clodius

[1] Perhaps the nearest approach is the Epitaph on Francis Chartres attributed to Arbuthnot.

[2] That Lesbia was a pseudonym for Clodia rests on the express testimony of Apuleius, *Apol.* 10: *Eadem opera accusent C. Catullum quod Lesbiam pro Clodia nominarit.* There is absolutely nothing in the

Pulcher, and wife of Q. Metellus Celer. She was one of the most powerful and beautiful ladies in Rome: she had magnificent burning eyes.[1] She lived for the gratification of her desires. Her utterly abandoned profligacy is attested by Catullus himself, by Cicero, and by Caelius. She had lovers by the score.[2] Her criminal affection for her brother Publius was notorious; it furnished Cicero with material for jokes and repartees.[3] Worse than all, she was suspected of having poisoned her husband.[4] He died in 59 B.C. It was some time before that date, we know not how long, that Catullus's intimacy with her began. Manlius Torquatus allowed him to meet her at his house.[5] He loved his Lesbia—as he calls her—madly, as only such a warm-hearted nature could love: but he was soon thrown aside,[6] and it was then when discarded and broken-hearted that he wrote the eighth and seventy-

poems inconsistent with this statement: but circumstance after circumstance corroborative of it in the strongest degree: the very strongest being the LXXIXth poem, vss. 1, 2.

[1] *flagrantes oculos*, Cic. *Har. Resp.* 18. 38; *βοῶπις*, Cic. *Att.* 2. 9.

[2] The oration for Caelius is the source of most of what we know against Clodia, and every word of it is confirmatory of what we learn of her from Catullus. See especially 13. 32; 15. 36; 16. 38; 20. 49; quoted by Ellis, *Prol.* vol. ii. p. 66, note.

[3] Cic. *Att.* 2. 1. 5.

[4] Cic. *pro Cael.* 24. 60.

[5] At any rate he contrived that Catullus should have *a* house to meet Lesbia at. Whether that house was his own, and its mistress his wife, or the house of some lady friend with whom he had influence, is not clear. I hold the latter view.

[6] As her other lovers were: so of her quarrel with Caelius; Cic. *Cael.* 25. 61: suberat simultas, extincta erat consuetudo, discidium extiterat.

sixth poems, which have no rivals in literature ancient or modern. There was a reconciliation of a sort,[1] but probably little came of it: the old fire had burned itself out, on her side at least. Catullus was now in failing health: his wild life and fierce passion, as well as his ever-burning genius, consumed his strength, and he died, very likely of consumption,[2] in 54 or 53 B.C.

II.—METRES OF CATULLUS

i.—*The Hendecasyllabic*

The hendecasyllabic, which is the name by which Catullus himself calls this metre (XII. 10; XLII. 1), consists in its normal form of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees:

Passer deliciae meae puellae.

Catullus admitted also an iambus or a trochee in the first foot: Martial never. Of the forty poems written in hendecasyllabics, seventeen are of the looser structure: as a rule when one variation occurs several do. Thus in XXXII, which consists of eleven lines, four begin with iambi, one with a trochee: but in X not one of thirty-four lines varies from the normal structure. This shows that it is not a matter of indifference, and in establishing the reading of a hendecasyllabic regard must be had to the fact whether the poem is in the loose or normal structure. For instance in XII, which consists of seventeen verses, it is an argument

[1] CVII. 4. [2] See XXXVIII. 1-3.

against both *Disertus* and Munro's *Ducentum* in the 9th verse that all the other lines in the poem begin with spondees.

The metre of the hendecasyllabic is the same as that of the first two lines of the Greek scolia:

φίλταθ' Ἁρμόδι' οὔ τί που τέθνηκας·
νήσοις δ' ἐν μακάρων σέ φασιν εἶναι,

and occasionally finds its way into tragic choral odes. It is sometimes called the Phalaecian from its inventor Phalaecus, whose date is uncertain.

The fifty-fifth poem varies widely from the normal form, in that it admits a spondee in the second foot.

Oramus si forte non molestum est.

In these cases the first foot is also a spondee. It is supposed by several editors that in this poem the lines have spondees and dactyls alternately in the second foot. This demands considerable alteration of the mss.

As a general rule the dactyl or the next syllable succeeding it ends a word: there are not more than six or seven exceptions. One hypermetric verse occurs XL. 1, where *Ravide* ends the line: for the synizesis into *Raude* is not likely.

ii.—*Iambic Trimeters*

Three poems are in Iambic trimeters: IV, XXIX, LII. Of these the first two are in pure iambi: for XXIX. 20, 23 are certainly corrupt. There is no line without a good caesura, after either the fifth or seventh half-foot: in most with both: in several with more caesuras. LII differs only in that it admits a spondee twice in the third foot.

iii.—*Scazons or Choliambics*

The Scazon (σκάζων limping) or Choliambus is one of the metres most effectively used by Catullus, whether as pathetic (viii), sweet (xxxi), sarcastic or playful (xliv).

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire.

He always has an iambus in the fifth foot, as well as in the second and fourth: therein conforming to a stricter rule than the Greek masters Hipponax and Herondas, both of whom freely admitted spondees in the fifth foot. Varro, who probably first wrote scazons at Rome, also admitted spondees in the fifth foot, as *Sat. Men.* p. 122 (Riese)

Donec foras nos intus evallaverunt.

Catullus has a dactyl in the first foot once xxxvii. 5; in the third foot once lix. 3; and a tribrach in the second foot once xxii. 19. He has synaphea or hypermeter twice xxxi. 1; xxxvii. 14; both times *que* is elided before the next line. This metre was very popular with Catullus and his school: the 'cantores Euphorionis' as Cicero calls them, *Tusc.* 3. 19. 45. Licinius Calvus, the friend of Catullus, wrote scazons; one line has come down to us from the *Hipponacteum praeconium*, as Cicero calls it, in which he puts Tigellius Sardus up to auction:

Sardi Tigelli putidum caput vēnit.

And his friend Helvius Cinna has left us another:

Somniculosam ut Poenus aspidem Psyllus.

iv.—*Iambic Tetrameter Catalectic*

This metre is used in xxv only:

Cinaede Thalle, mollior cuniculi capillo.

The second, fourth, and sixth feet are always pure iambi : no instance of a spondee in the third occurs, though doubtless it might. The fourth foot ends with a word, and no trisyllabic foot occurs.

v.—*Sapphic Metre*

Two poems in the Sapphic metre have come down to us : XI, LI ; and an isolated stanza tacked on in the mss. to LI by an accident. Catullus differs from the Horatian structure in the fact that he admits, after the Greek model, a trochee in the second foot :

> Seu Sacas sagittiferosve Parthos.
> Pauca nuntiate meae puellae.
> Otium Catulle tibi molestum est.

He strictly observes synaphea : XI. 19, 22 ; but the reading of XI. 11 is doubtful :

> Gallicum Rhenum horribilesque ulti-
> mosque Britannos.

He uses both caesuras—after the fifth and sixth syllables.

VI.—*Galliambic Metre*

This metre is only used in the *Attis* (LXIII). It is probably a variety of Ionic a minore, of the kind called Anaclomenos (*ἀνακλώμενος*, 'bent back'). The Ionic Anaclomenos is far from uncommon in Greek choral odes. It consists of[1] the 3rd Paeon (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑) followed by the 2nd Epitrite (– – ⏑ –)

[1] These responsive cola are often met with in Greek lyric poetry, and were also well known to Latin writers, as Laevius, Protesilaudamia : *Inibi inruunt cachinnos Ioca dicta risitantes.* See the

σὺ δέ μ' ὦ μάκαιρα Δίρκα στεφαναφόρους ἀπωθεῖ .
θιάσους ἔχουσαν ἐν σοι. EUR. *Bacch.* 530.

ἀμέγαρτα γὰρ τάδε Ζεὺς ἰδίοις νόμοις κρατύνων.
AESCH. *Prom.* 417.

The only difference between these lines and the Galliambic is that in the Galliambic the fourth foot is a Proceleusmaticus. It is not known who introduced this: but it, the fourth foot, this Proceleusmaticus, is the essential characteristic of the Galliambic metre as written by Catullus: its introduction at once gave the metre a stichal character, and at the same time became highly expressive of the tremulous and excited state of the votaries of the Great Mother. The Galliambic proper is not found in any Greek author, and whether it was invented by a Greek or Latin writer is not even known. It is extremely rare in Latin: besides the *Attis* it is found in Varro, *Cycnus* I (*Sat. Men.* Riese p. 114): *Eumenides* XXXVI (p. 132) and *Marcipor* XVI (p. 164). Three lines from Varro's *Eumenides* XXXV (p. 132) are also in Galliambic metre, but in the modification more resembling that described by Hephaestion, which admits regular Ionics a minore, and allows the last foot to be an anapaest: and in lines attributed to Maecenas, addressed to the Great Mother, which conform to the rules of Catullus. I know of no others. As the metre is so rare, I will give all these instances here:

Varro *Cycnus* I:

Tua templa ad alta fani properans citus itere.

Epigram on Hadrian by Florus and the reply to it by the Emperor: *Ego nolo Caesar esse* etc. Baehrens *Frag. Poet. Rom.* p. 373. These dimeters are generally called Anacreontics.

Varro *Eumen.* 36:

Phrygios per ossa cornus liquida canit anima.

Varro *Eumen.* 35:

Tibi typana non inanis sonitus Matris Deum
Tonimus [canimus] tibinos tibi nunc semiviri. (?)
Teretem comam volantem iactant tibi galli.

Maecenas:

Ades, inquit, O Cybebe, fera montium dea
Ades et sonante typano quate flexibile caput,

and

Latus horreat flagello, comitum chorus ululet.

Baehrens, *Frag. Poet. Rom.* p. 339.

In the Greek choral odes where the Ionic anaclomeni occur, the normal Ionic a minore often reappears along with the 3rd Paeon and 2nd Epitrite: and according to the mss. the Ionic a minore is found in two lines of the *Attis*: 54, 60. Most modern critics regard these readings as corrupt, and the normal form is capable of easy restoration.

The processes of *contraction* of two short syllables into one long one, and of resolution of one long syllable into two short, occur frequently in the *Attis*:

Contraction:

*Sect*am meam executae duce me mihi comites.

Resolution:

Stimulatus *ibi* furenti rabie vagus animi.

Contraction occurs twenty times: Resolution fifteen times. Both processes are common in similar Greek metres.

The second foot always ends with the end of a word:

Super alta vectus Attis | celeri rate maria.

but once (vs. 37) elision is permitted here.

vii.—*Glyconic Metre*

The thirty-fourth poem consists of three Glyconics (*Dianae sumus in fide*) followed by a Pherecratean (*Puellaeque canamus*).

The sixty-first poem consists or consisted of four Glyconics followed by a Pherecratean.

In the thirty-fourth poem Catullus employs trochees, spondees, or iambi as the first foot both of Glyconics and Pherecrateans: trochees rather more frequently than spondees: iambi only in the first stanza, which, strange to say, supposing *Diana* to begin with an iambus, as it probably does, has every line beginning with an iambus. As Catullus nowhere else admits an iambus here, not once in the long sixty-first poem, and as this ode might well begin with *O Latonia* in vs. 5, the question unavoidably arises whether the first four lines (or rather three, for the third is not in the mss.) be not a later addition.

In the sixty-first poem the Glyconic and Pherecratean for the most part begin with a trochee: but a spondee is found twelve times in the former, twice in the latter. Contraction of two short syllables into one long occurs once, vs. 25 (*umore*).

In both poems synaphea is strictly observed, and deviations from it in the mss. must be corrected. The first *Io* in LXI. 117 etc. is, as Dawes and Munro have shown, a monosyllable (*Jo*).

viii.—*Priapean Metre* (XVII)

This metre consists of a Glyconic followed by a Pherecratean. The Glyconic always ends with the end of a word:

O Colonia quae cupis | ponte ludere longo.

The normal structure of both cola has a trochee in the first foot, for which the Glyconic often, the Pherecratean only twice, 19 and 20, admits a spondee. If Fragment III is the latter part of a Priapean verse, Catullus either admitted an iambus, or lengthened the first syllable of *ligurrire* :

– ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ de meo | ligurrire libido est.

ix.—*The Greater Ascelepiad* (xxx)

This consists of a spondee, three choriambi, and an iambus :

Alfene immemor atque unanimis false sodalibus.

Neither Catullus nor Horace, who uses this metre thrice, *Carm.* i. 11, 18 ; iv. 10, admits a trochee in the first foot, though Sappho, 'the whole of whose third book,' as Ellis remarks, 'was written in this metre, apparently in distichs,' used the trochee as freely as the spondee. Horace always makes the first and second choriambus end with a word. Catullus, following Sappho's example, not always.

x.—*The Hexameter*

Little need be said here as to Catullus's employment of the hexameter, a verse which he brought to nearly the greatest perfection of which it is capable.[1] The student need only remark his predilection for spondaic hexameters ;[2] see Index. He does not always

[1] See, for instance, the noble verses LXIV. 338-346.

[2] Cic. *ad Att.* 7. 2 : ita belle nobis 'flavit ab Epiro lenissimus Onchesmites' : hunc σπονδειάζοντα si cui voles τῶν νεωτέρων pro tuo vendita.

insist on the fourth foot having a dactyl in such cases, LXIV. 3; and one hexameter is purely spondaic, CXVI. 3. Hypermetric hexameters occur at least once, LXIV. 298; perhaps also LXVI. 77; CXV. 5.

xi.—*The Pentameter*

The Pentameter did not receive a high degree of polish in the hands of Catullus. It must be remembered that he is the first Latin author who has used it at all largely. His art differs from that of Ovid in the fact that he admits polysyllables at the end of the line *ad libitum*: occasionally a monosyllable, LXXVI. 8; that he allowed elision at the end of the first half, LXVIIIB. 82:

Quam veniens una atque altera rursus hiems,

cf. LXVII. 44; LXVIII. 10, 56; LXXV. 4; LXXXIII. 6; LXXXVIII. 6; XC. 4; XCI. 10; XCV. 2; XCVII. 2; XCIX. 8, 12; CI. 4; CIV. 4; and that he allowed elisions in the second half of the pentameter which no subsequent writer of elegiacs would have tolerated: as LXXVII. 2 *cum pretio atque malo*: LXXXV. 2 *sentio et excrucior*: CXIV. 2 *in se habet egregias*: especially XCI. 2:

In misero hoc nostro, hoc perdito amore fore,

the rasping elisions in which are evidently intentionally introduced, to depict the torture of the writer's mind: as the monosyllable *sunt* in LXXVI. 8 is admitted to state with great emphasis a fact that cannot be denied.

The manuscripts exhibit hiatus at the end of the first half of the pentameter in six cases: see Index. The number is remarkable, but the ease of the change by which they are removed is no less so.

The only other features of Catullus's versification necessary to call attention to here are

Hiatus

There are not many certain instances of hiatus in Catullus. But probably the mss. are right in exhibiting hiatus in xxxviii. 2:

Malest, me hercule, et laboriose.

As Mr. Starkie suggests, a long-drawn sigh is natural here, and it is dangerous to insert anything. Ellis has got rid of the hiatus (unsupported by mss.) which old editions used to exhibit in iii. 16: *o factum male! o miselle passer* by reading *vae*. The hiatus after *lectulo* lvii. 7 is got rid of by reading *lecticulo* with O. Editors have no right to introduce hiatus after *mane* in x. 27. That after *modo* in cxiv. 6 is impossible, and that in cvii. 1 is very improbable.

There remain only two instances of hiatus: lv. 4 *Te in circo, te in omnibus libellis*, where the hiatus of *te* in the first thesis of the dactyl has many parallels in Latin poetry: as *Sed dum abest* in Lucretius: *cocto num adest* in Horace; there remains the epic hiatus *novo auctus hymenaeo* in lxvi. 11 which has many parallels in Virgil and Ovid: it is probably not to be meddled with, and the lengthening of the last syllable of *auctus* is an argument for retaining it, not for getting rid of it: for caesural lengthening and hiatus sometimes occur together, the one license, as it were, obscuring the other. Besides *auctus* we have caesural lengthening of the last syllable of *dicetur* lxii. 4, of *despexit* lxiv. 20: both curiously enough also before *Hymenaeus*; and of *habet*, cxv. 1.

Synizesis

Synizesis is found in *Camerium* LV. 10; *praeoptarit* LXIV. 120; *Peleo* LXIV. 336; *ei* is monosyllabic, LXXXII. 3.

Diaeresis

Diaeresis is found in *soluit* II. 13; *soluunt* LXI. 53; *dissoluo* LXVI. 38; *evoluam* LXVI. 74; *pervoluent* XCV. 4.

Lengthening of Final Syllables

Catullus, when it suited him, lengthened a short syllable in arsis at the end of a word before another beginning with two consonants, even when these are a mute and a liquid: the instances are *Propontida trucemve* IV. 9; *impotentia freta* IV. 18; *pote stolidum* XVII. 24; *modo scurra* XXII. 12; *ultima Britannia* XXIX. 4; *gelida stabula* LXIII. 53; *nulla spes* LXIV. 186; perhaps *misera sperare* LXIV. 140; *supposita speculae* LXVII. 32. But in thesis he allows *unda Scamandri* to end a hexameter LXIV. 357.

III.—THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CATULLUS

All the manuscripts of Catullus that have come down to us are late. The earliest and best which contain all the poems are now admitted to be the Sangermanensis and the Oxford codex, both of the fourteenth century. They are supposed to have been copied from a lost Veronese manuscript which existed in the Middle Ages, and was known to Rather bishop of Verona in the tenth century. This lost Verona ms. seems to have been copied from an archetype which existed in France at an earlier period: for the Codex Thuanaeus, now in

the National Library at Paris, which is a manuscript Florilegium of Latin poetry, and which contains the sixty-second poem, could not have been copied from the common source of G and O, as its divergence from them proves; on the other hand, it has some remarkable points of agreement with them, which show that it is no remote descendant of a common ancestor with them. The consensus of these mss., G and O, is supposed to indicate the reading of the lost Verona ms. and is commonly called V. I do not employ this symbol. Neither of these mss. was known to the old editors.[1] Scaliger's edition was mainly based on his Cujacianus (P), a cleverly corrected ms. dated 1467. The best of those known to Lachmann were the Laurentianus (L) and the Datanus (D), both of the fifteenth century. The modern mss. agree much more closely with G than with O, and since Baehrens's edition it has been commonly held that they have all been copied directly or indirectly from G. There are, however, reasons for doubting this and for supposing that at least one other copy of V was made. The discovery of O by Ellis is the most important fact in the history of Catullian criticism in modern times. To Baehrens is due, however, the credit of perceiving the great importance of O, which is often paramount. It is inferior to G in one respect, namely, that its scribe did not go to the trouble of copying down nearly

[1] It seems possible that Voss, one of the most eminent emenders of Catullus, had access to the Oxford ms. How did he come to suggest *cuia* in III. 17 unless he knew that *quia* was written over *tua*? No ms. but O has this. On *indignis* in LXVI. 86 he says that the best mss. have *indignatis*. Ellis cites only O for this reading. His correction of *mihi dedisses* XXIV. 4 to *Midae dedisses* is practically the reading of O.

as many variants from V as the scribe of G did; and these variants often preserve the true reading. Although the discovery of O cannot be said to have revolutionised the criticism of Catullus, yet many new and true readings have been derived from it, and many emendations of critics have been confirmed by it. To it we owe *lecticulo* LVII. 7; *appeteret* LXIV. 102; *blanda* LXIV. 139; *leviterque* LXIV. 273; *messor* LXIV. 353; *notorum* LXXIX. 4; *defectum* LXV. 1, and some other important variants. But O has given no important aid of a decisive kind in solving the more difficult problems of Catullian criticism.

These mss. are full of the incorrect spellings of the age in which they were written. In this text I have not attempted to correct the spelling of the mss. with the object of producing that which Catullus most likely used, but I have been satisfied with ejecting spellings which he could not have used. Thus it is most likely that Catullus wrote *-uo* and not *-uu* in words like *uoltus* and *seruos*, nominative. But the mss. only preserve traces of the *-uo* in a few cases: generally where they mistook it, as LXI. 54 they give *nouos maritos* for *nouos maritus*. Although it is most likely that Catullus wrote *-uo* in all such cases, I have only written it when the mss. exhibit traces of it, except in XXIV, where I have written *seruos* to avoid palpable inconsistency, though the mss. only point to it in XXIII. 1. A similar remark applies to accusatives of participles, adjectives, and nouns, whose genitive ends in *-ium*. Although it is far more likely that Catullus used the *-is* or *-eis*, yet the *-es* form was coming in, like *-uu* for *-uo*, and cannot be said to be wrong. But I have, like Postgate, tried to eliminate all spellings that are absolutely incorrect.

Neither have I attempted, save in a few instances, to produce the archaic spellings to which the corruptions in the mss. so often point. In a word, I have tried neither to reproduce the spelling of Catullus himself, nor that of the mediaeval archetype: rather such a copy as a scribe in the reign of Augustus might have made.

I will not attempt to give anything like a complete catalogue of editions of Catullus. But the following list of editions which I have made use of myself may be of service to the reader.

Josephus Scaliger, Lutetiae Parisiorum 1577 (I have used the Utrecht edition of 1680).
Joannes Passeratius, Parisiis 1608.
Isaac Voss, Ultrajecti 1691.
Jo. Antonius Vulpius, Bergomensis Patavii 1710.
Frid. Guil. Doering, Lipsiae 1788.
Carolus Lachmann, Berolini (ed. 3) 1874.
Robinson Ellis, Oxonii, ed. 1, 1867; ed. 2, 1878.
Do. Commentary, Oxford, ed. 1, 1879; ed. 2, 1889.
Aemilius Baehrens: Text, Lipsiae 1876; (Nova ed. cur. K. P. Schulze, Lipsiae 1893); Commentarius, 1885.
M. Haupt (ed. 4 cur. I. Vahlen, Lipsiae 1879).
Alexander Riese, Leipzig 1884.
Lucianus Mueller, Lipsiae 1885.
Ludovicus Schwabe, Berolini (2nd ed.) 1886.
Bernhard Schmidt, Berolini 1888.
Ioh. P. Postgate, Londini 1889.
S. G. Owen, London 1893.

The only other work made use of in the preparation of this edition is *Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus* by H. A. J. Munro, 1878.

IV.—CRITICAL NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS

G Codex Sangermanensis, now in the National Library at Paris, No. 14137, dated 1375,[1] 19 Oct.
O Codex Canonicianus 30, in the Bodleian Library, Saec. XIV.
M The testimony of all or nearly all other mss. besides GO; among these I sometimes name
D The Codex Datanus, 1463.
L Codex Laurentianus (called from Laurentius Santenius) Saec. XV.
P The Codex Cujacianus of Scaliger written at Perusia, 1467.
m The testimony of one, a few, or some of the inferior mss.

For the 62nd poem also,
T Codex Thuanaeus, Nat. Lib. Paris, No. 8071: Saec. IX or X.

om. omit, omits, or omitted by.
add. adds or added by.
corr. given correctly by.
ed. conjectures of the Editor.
pr. prima manu, by the first hand, before erasure.
ed. pr. Editio Princeps, 1472.
Scal. Scaliger.
Lach. Lachmann.
Baehr. Baehrens.

When letters in the text are printed in italics and there is no note, those letters are omitted in GO.

I 1 *Cui* m *Qui* GOm, which Ellis retains and considers to be an old form of *Cui* or *Quoi*. 2 *Arido* GOM, *Arida* Pastrengicus Orig. Rerum 88^b, cf. Servius on Aen. 12. 587: several editors read *Arida*. 5 *tamen* GO (*tn̄* O, *tam̄* G), cf. LXIV. 249. *est* GOM. 8 *tibi habe* GOM. 9 I put no stop at *qualecumque*; most edd. a semicolon. *o* om. GOM. *quod* GO, *quidem* m; *quidem est*, *patronei ut ergo* Bergk, with Munro's approval.

[1] 1379 and 1374 have also been read.

II 6 *Karum* O, Ellis, *Carum* GM. I suspect this word. Perhaps *Horum*: *K* in O is very likely the old form of *H*: and *o* and *a* are repeatedly confused in GO. 7 So GOM. 8 *Cordi est* ed. *Credo ut* GOM, *et* Ellis. *acquiescit* Ellis *acquiescet* GOM. Munro transposed and wrote *Credo ut*, *cum gravis acquiescet ardor*, *Sit solaciolum sui doloris*: many conjectures have been made; but none except mine assail *Credo* which I cannot believe to be sound. 9 Baehrens writes *sic ut* for *sicut*, for the sake of caesura. *posse* Voss, *possem* GOM, Ellis, vulgo. 11 A lacuna is marked here between 10 and 11 by Ellis and several edd. who read *possem* in 9: Alex. Guarinus and Perreius according to Lach. found a lacuna here "in codice antiquo." 13 *negatam* GOm al' *ligatam* G.

III 7 *Ipsam* GOm; *Ipsa* Lm many edd. 10 *pipiabat* Voss: *piplabat* GOM: *pipilabat* Dm, Ellis. The confusion of *l* and *i* is constant in our mss. 16 *o factum male! o miselle* Statius: the mss. have the odd corruption *Bonum factum. male bonus ille passer. Vae factum male, vae miselle* Ellis: *O factum male, io* Lachmann, not well. 17 *Cuia* Voss: *Tua* GOM, Ellis, but *Tua* in O has *Quia* written above it. Cf. Lucil. xxx. 104 (Mueller): *Cuia opera.*

IV 2 *aiunt* GOM, *celerrimum* GOM both of which might stand but for *negat* 6, *ait* 15, *dicit* 16 etc. 3 *Illius — tardis* GOM, corr. Calpurnius. 4 *neque esse* GOM. 4, 5 *sine* GOM. 6 *et h'* (i.e. *haec*) O. *mina ei* GO. 8 Lachmann on Prop. p. 253 removed the stop after *Thraciam*, Ellis retains it: *tractam* GOM. 11 *citeorio* GM. 13 *citheri* GOm. 20 *uocare cura* GOM corr. m. 23 *amaret* GOM *a mari* m vulgo (*a marei* Lachm.) 24 *Nouissimo* m, *Nouissime* (which Munro pre-

al' *castorum*

ferred) GOM. 27 *castrum* O *castrum* G, corr. D.

V 8 *deinde* twice O G pr. *deinde—da* G corr. 10 *deinde* GOM. 11 *conturbauimus* GOM.

VI 1 *catulo* O. 2 *Nei* Lachmann *Ne* GOM, *Ni* vulgo. 7 Postgate places comma after *tacitum*. 8 *ac Syrio* Avantius: *asirio* GO. 9 *hic et ille* al' G D Itali, *haec et illo* G *hoc et illo* O *hic et illic* m vulgo. 12 *Nam ni* (*in* O) *ista preualet nichil tacere* GO; corr. Haupt. 13 *et futura* GO corr. Itali (*ecf.* Lach.) *panda* GOM *pandes* (*pandare*) Riese. 14 *Nei* Marcilius *Ne* GOM. 17 *uersum* O.

VII 1 *quod* GO. 5 *Ora dum* GOM. 6 *beati* GOM (al' *beari* G). 9 basia] *basiei* O, *basiei* al' *basia* G.

VIII 4 *quod* O. *dicebat* the younger Dousa. 6 *tum* GM, Ellis, *cum* O, *tam* Scaliger many edd. 9 *impote* GOM: *impotens noli* Avantius, *impotens ne sis* Scaliger: the end of the long line seems to have been torn away in the archetype. 15 *ne tu* ed. Cf. Plaut. Most. 3. 1. 36: Ne ego sum miser, Scelestus, natus dis inimicis omnibus. *ne te* GOM, which Ellis obelizes. *Scelesta, nocte* Statius. *Scelesta vae te* B. Venator, Baehrens. *Scelesta, anenti* Bury.

IX 1 *Verani* Ramler *Veranni* GOM. *o* Baehrens *e* GM Ellis, om. O. 2 *Antistas* GO corr. m. 4 *uno animo* GO. *bonamque* ed. *sanamque* Om *suamque* al' *sanam* G, *suamque* m, *anumque* Faernus, Ellis, vulgo: *anum* seems rude and Veranius's mother is not likely to have been *anus* at this time. For *bona mater* cf. LXI. 219; LXIV. 23. 9 *suabior* GO.

X 1 *Varius* GO. 3 *tūc* O *tū* G. 7 *quomodo posse haberet* GO. 8 *Ecquonam* Statius *Et quoniam* GO (al' *quonam* G). 9 *neque ipsis* m *neque nec in ipsis* GO (al' *neque ipsis nec* G); *mihi nec ipsi* Statius. 10 Munro places a full stop after *cohorti* (so G), and a question stop after *referret* in 11. See his illustrations, p. 32. *cohorti*, — *referret*, Ellis vulgo. *quaestoribus* Muretus *praetoribus* GOM. 13 *nec* O *non* al' *nec* G. 17 *beatiorum* some old edd. 22 *que* GO. 24 *docuit* GO. 26 *comodā* O *commoda* Gm: many very improbable con-

jectures have been made. Perhaps the shortening of the last syllable was a vulgarism, mimicked by Catullus in *mane me* in 27. *serapini* O *sarapin* G *Serapis* Baehrens. 27 *mane me* GO *mane* m Ellis many edd. *meminei* Munro *mi anime* Bergk. *inquii* Statius *inquid* O *inquit* G *inquio* Itali. 30 *Cuma* (or *Cinna*) *est grauis* GO. 31 *a me* GO. 32 *paratis* Statius, but *pararim* is quite defensible. 33 *tu insula* GM *tulsa* O.

XI 2 *penetrauit* GOM. 5 *arabasue* O *arabesque* Gm. 6 *Siue sagax* GO *sagas* m. 7 *qua* m *que* G *quae* Om. 8 *Epra* O. 11, 12 *vultu in Usque* ed. 11 *horribilesque ulti* Gm *horribilesque* O. 12 *Mosque* G *mosque* m *Vitimosque* O (*Vitunosque* ap. Baehr.) : cf. Caes. B. G. 5. 14: Omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu. Ov. Am. 2. 16. 39: viridesque Britannos. Prop. 2. 18. 23 infectos Britannos. I also suggested *vitro in usque* and *visu in usque* and *vitri more*. Haupt proposed *horribile aequor ultimosque*: Ellis *horribilem insulam ultimosque*: Conington *horribilem usque ad ultimosque*. Most modern edd. accept Haupt's conjecture: but *aequor* is very unlikely so soon after *aequora* in 8. The old edd. are divided between *horribilesque et*, so m Scaliger: *horribiles et*, m Voss: or retain *horribilesque ultimosque* with hiatus, as Vulpius and Doering. 13 *fere* GOM. 22 *Cui* GOm. *cecidi* Pluygers.

XII 1 *Matrucine* GOM : corr. Parthenius. 8 *Multari* Voss, also Pluygers (the latter unnecessarily proposed *vite lenta* for *vel talento* in 7. Cf. Plaut. Trin. 3. 2. 82): *mutari* GOM. 9 *Difertus* Passerat: *Disertus* M, making an anomalous syntax of the genitive of quality without an epithet, Ellis. *Ducentum* Munro. 14 *exhibere* M, *ex Hiberis* ed. pr. vulgo, *ex Hibereis* Lach. Ellis reads *ex Hibere*. 15 *numeri* GOm (al' *muneri* G). 16 *ameni* GO. 17 *Ut* Itali : *Et* GOM.

XIII 6 *unquam* GO. 10 *qui* GO, al' *qd'* (i.e. *quod*) G.

XIV 1 *Nei* Lach. *Ne* GM *E* O *Ni* m vulgo. 5 *malis* GOM; corr. ed. pr. 9 *si illa* GOm. 14 *Misisti* GOM, corr. ed. pr. 16 *salse* G al' *false*: *false* Om. 17 *luserit* G pr. 18 *Curā* O *Cur tam* GM. 19 *Suffenum* ed. pr. *Suffenam* GOm, *Sufferam* m. 23 *Saeculi* GOM.

XV 2 *pudenter* Maehly, *pudentem* GO Ellis vulgo. 5 *pudice* GOM *pudicum* Baehrens. 10 *bonisque malisque* GOM: corr. ed. pr. 11 *ut iubet* Gm *ut* al' *iubet* O.
al' *tum*
13 *prudenter* G pr. 16 *nostrorum* O. 17 *Ah tamen* G *Ha tamen* O.

XVI 1 *Dedicabo* GOm. 2 *patice* GOM. 7 *tñ* O *tamen* al' *tum* G *tunc* Pliny Ep. 4. 14. 5. 8 *sunt* Pliny l. c. *sint* GOM. 12 *Vos qui* m ed. pr. (*Vos quei* Rossbach Ellis) *Vosque* Gm *Hosque* O *Vos quod* m, many edd. *Vos quom* L. Mueller. 14 *Dedicabo* GOM.

XVII 1 *O culo in aque* GOM. *ledere* M, derived, Scal. says, from the old spelling *loedere*, which form Baehrens adopts. 3 *aesculeis* ed. *acsuleis* Ellis, *ac sulcis* GO *assulis* Statius. *tantis* GOM corr. Statius. 6 *sali subsili* GOm. *suscipiant* GOm. *Salisubsuli*—*suscipiantur* Alex. Guarinus, Lach. Ellis. *Salisubsili* — *suscipiunto* Scal. Voss, Vulp. *Salisubsulis* — *suscipiantur* Statius, Doering, Baehr. 10 *pudiceque* GOM. *paludes* GOM. 14 *Quoi cum* Scaliger; *Cui iocum* GOM. 15 *Et* m, *Ut* GOM; *Set* Heinsius with great probability. *edo* GOm. 18 *Nec me* GOM. 19 *suppernata* Festus *superata* GOM *separata* m. 21 *merus* Passerat not rightly. *nichil uidet* GOM. 23 *Nunc eum uolo* m vulgo, *Nunc cum uolo* Gm *Nunc uolo uolo* O. *Hunc* m. The curious reading of O seems to me to point to *Hunc velis volo*: this gives the proper subject to *mittere*. 26 *mulla* G.

XXI 1 *exuritionum* Om, *exuricionum* Gm, *essuritionum* Bergk. 4 *Dedicare* GOm. 5 *exiocaris* GOm. 6 *Haeres* Voss, Lach. *Haerens* GOM. *experibis* O

experibus (al' *bis* ma. 2) G. 7 *struentem* Ribbeck. 9 *id si* m *ipsi* GOm. *Atqui si* Aldus, Scal. Voss, Vulp. 10 *exurire* Gm *esurire* O. 11 *Mellitus* Hand, Ellis: *Meme* GOm. *Mellitus* is the best emendation, but is not certain: perhaps *Vementer*. 12 *desinat* GOM. 13 *Nec* GOM. *irruminatus sum* GOM.

XXII 4 *millia* G. 5 *palmisepto* GOM *palimpsestum* Heins. (*-ton* Marcilius, Lach.), *palimpsestos* Baehr. 6 *noue* GOM *nouem* m ed. pr. *nouei* Lach. 7 *membranae* GOM, Munro: *membrana* Avantius, Ellis. 8 *Detecta* GOM. 12 *aut qui* GO. 13 *ac re* O. *tristius* GOM. 14 *infaceto rure* GOM.

XXIII 1 *seruo* GOM (al' *seruus* G). 2 *cimex aīal* (i.e. *animal*) *neque* G *cimex* al' *neque* O: probably *nec* was omitted in the archetype before al'. 10 *furta* Haupt *facta* GOM. 13 *aridum magis est* GOM, corr. ed. pr. 17 *Muccusue* GOM. 21 *lupillis* Gulielmius, *lapillis* GOM Ellis vulgo. See Ellis's note for conjunction of beans and lupines and add Hor. Sat. 2. 3. 182; Colum. 2. 14. 24 *tua* GOM. *comoda* O. 27 *sat es beatus* Calpurnius *satis beatus* GOM (*beatu's* Bergk, Ellis).

XXIV 1 *est* GOM. 2 *quod* GOm. 4 *diuitias Midae* Voss, a conjecture confirmed by the discovery of O which has *mi dededisses*. *mi dedisses* GM, *mihi dedisses* ed. pr. vulgo before Voss. 5 *qui* G pr. O Ellis. 9 *Hec* G *H'* O. *qua lubet* G.

XXV 2 *medullula* O *medulla* GM. *imulla* OL. *oricilla* Scaliger: *moricilla* Gm *moricula* Om. 3 *arācoroso* al' *araneoso* G *āracoroso* O *araneoso* M. 5 *diva miluorum aves* ed. *diua mulier alios* al' *aues* al' *aries* G *diua ml'r' aries* O *diua mulier aues* M. *ostendet* O
i
ostendet G *ostendit* M. Ellis obelizes; he records seventeen conjectures. 'diva miluorum,' the goddess of hawks (i.e. thieves), is Laverna. The metaphor of a hawk is kept up in *aves*; in *involasti*; in *unguibus*.

Cf. Plaut. Pseud. 3. 2. 62: An tu inuenire postulas quemquam coquom Nisi miluinis aut aquilinis ungulis? Another cook says Aul. 3. 2. 31: Ita me bene amet Lauerna. I think Catullus had these passages in his mind. Mr. Starkie refers me also to Ar. Av. 1623 etc. where the *ἰκτῖνος* is the type of bath thieves etc. As to mss. the change is almost nil: for *miluorum* might be written *miluoꝛ*: G for instance has *balneario* xxxiii. 1, *gnator* lxiv. 349 with a slight curve after the *r*: *o* and *e* being often confounded in GO *miluor* is the simplest possible transposition for *mulier*: and *aues* is similarly = *alios* (as *u* = *li*): to say nothing of the independent tradition for *aues* itself. 11 *Inusta* Calpurnius *Insula* GOM. *conscribilent* GOM, Baehr. in Comm. *conscrībīlent flagella* Turnebus. 12 *minuta* ed. 1473: *inimica* GOM.

XXVI 1 *uestra* O and many edd. *nostra* GM Ellis vulgo. Most modern edd. now adopt *uostra*. 2 om. O. *fauonii* GM.

XXVII 2 *Inger* m, codices of A. Gellius, N.A. vi. 20; *Ingere* GOM. 4 *Ebriose* GOM, and codices of Gellius *Ebriosa acino* Al. Guarinus *Ebriosa acina* Parthenius, Ellis vulgo, *Ebria acina* Haupt, Postgate *Ebrioso acino* Schwabe. 5 *Ad* O. *quod iubet* GOM.

XXVIII 3 *Verā* O. 6 *Et quidnam* GOM. *p;* (i.e. *pet*) O. 14 *nobis* O, al' G.

XXIX 3 *Nam murram* GOM. 4 *ante* Statius: *cum te* GOM *uncti* Faernus, Ellis. 5 After this vs. 10 is inserted in Ald. Ed. 1502 as well as in its own place. 8 *Adoneus* Statius *ydoneus* GOm. 13 *nostra diffutura* GOm. 14 *comerset* O. 15 *alit* GO Ellis. 17 *primum* GOM corr. Avantius. 20 *Habenda Gallica ultima et Britannica* scripsi. *Hunc Gallie timet et Britannie* GOM. Cf. lxii. 13 where O has *hunc* for *habent*. The reading is most uncertain: *Neque una Gallia aut timent Britanniae* Ellis. *Eine Galliae optima et Britanniae* Baehrens, *Eine*

Galliae ultima et Britanniae Postgate. 21 *hic* GO. 23 *o potissimei* L. Mueller *opulentissime* GOm (*urbis o pudet meae*) Ellis *o piissimei* Haupt *oppidissime* Heyse.

XXX 1 *Alphene* GO. *salse* GO. 3 *iam non me dubitas* GOM. 5 *Que* GOm *Quae* vulgo *Quos* Riese *Quom* Munro. 6 *Oheu* GOM. *dice* Ellis, *dico* GOM. 7 *me* added by Avantius. 8 *tuta* om. O *omnia tuta* G. 10 *Vento* GO. 11 *ut* GOM.

XXXI 4 *libente* GOM. 13 *undique o* ed. *lidie* O *lydie* G *Lydiae* Ellis vulgo. *vosque ludiae* Scal. who also proposed *vosque Lydii*. *vosque, limpidae* Avantius. *Gaudente, vosque lucidae* Bergk. *vosque, o liquidae* Postgate. *vos quoque incitae* Heyse. *vos quoque Italae* Owen. *v. q. o piae* Starkie. Perhaps *in die* is not impossible.

XXXII 1 *ipsithila* G *ipsi illa* O *Hypsithilla* Scal. *Ipsimilla* Baehr. perhaps *Hypsiphylla*. 4 *adiubeto* Turnebus and others.

XXXIII 8 *potest ase uendicare* GOM.

XXXIV 3 added by early edd. om. GOM. 8 *Deposuit* GOM corr. Palladius. 12 *Omnium* GOM. *que* om. Gm. *sonantium* GO. 17 *menstrua* GOM. 23 *Ancique* Merula, Scaliger, *Anteusque* Baehrens in Comm. *Antiquei* Klotz, *Antiquam* ed. pr.

XXXV 12 *impotentem amorem* GOM. 13 *eligit* O *elegit* GM. *indotatam* GOM. 18 *cecilia* GOM. *inchoata* Gm *incohata* Om.

XXXVI 5 *Desissemque* Avantius *Dedissemque* GOM. 9 *hoc* GOM which Ellis retains: *haec* early edd. vulgo. 10 *Iocosis* (or *Iocoseis*) ed. and so Riese since. *Iocose* GOM. *se diuis* GOM. 12 *utriosque* al' *uriosque* G *uriosque* OM: the reading is most uncertain. *portus* Heinsius: perhaps *apricos*. 13 *gnidum* GOM. 14 *Golgos* Avantius *alcos* GOM. 18 *intereo* O. 19 *ruris* Avantius, *turis* GOM.

XXXVII 10 *sopionibus* GOM which Baehr. in Comm. defends. *scorpionibus* Itali vulgo. *scipionibus* m. *ropionibus* Peiper: the *rō-* is doubtful. 11 *meos sinus*

Passerat, cf. Prop. 1. 8. 38; *meo sinu* GOM. 18 Priscian twice (5. 77; 7. 22) quotes this verse: both times his mss. give *Celtiberosae* for *Cuniculosae.*

XXXVIII 1 *est si carnifici* GOM. 2 *est* added by Sillig after *et*: *a* by Baehrens, *ei* by Postgate.

XXXIX 2 *sei* O *seu* GM. 3 *excitat orator* GOM. 4 *impii* Om al' G; hence Voss's *pii ad rogum fili* is not unlikely. 9 *te* added by Spengel: *monendus es* Calpurnius, old edd.: there is little to choose between the two readings. 11 *porcus* Scal. *fartus* B. Venator. *pinguis* Petrus Danielis from a gloss. 13 ut] *Aut* GOM. 17 *es* added by Conr. de Allio. 19 *rusam* GOM. *pumicare* Apuleius Apol. 409: but he is only loosely quoting Catullus. 21 *lotus* GOM; corr. Bern. Pisanus.

XL 5 *perueniamus in* GOM.

XLI 1 *A me an a* GOM (*A me an. a.* O) *Ameana* Statius, Ellis, vulgo. *Anne sana* Conr. de Allio. 8 *aes* Froehlich for *et* GOM; a truly brilliant emendation.

XLII 8 *mirmice* GOM, corr. Turnebus. 14 *potes* GO. 16 *pote ut* Munro. 22 *uobis* M *nobis* GO.

XLIII 8 *sedum* O.

XLIV 4 *pignoris* GOm. 7 *aliamque* GOM. *expuli tussim* Avantius *expulsus sim* GOM, *expui* Scal. Ellis. 8 *mens uertur* GOM: corr. Faernus. 11 *Orationem minantium* GOM: corr. Statius. 12 *legi* GOM, *legit* vulgo before Lachmann. 13 *grauido* GOm. 19 *qui* GOM. 21 *legi* Lach. *legit* GOM, *fecit* Baehrens.

XLV 1 *Septimios* O Ellis *Septimos* GM. 5 *pote* Calpurnius, *potest* GOM. 6 *que* GOM, *ve* L. Mueller. 8 *sinister astans* or *manu sinistra* Munro: *sinistra ut ante* GOM Ellis, which came from 17 as Scal. and Baehr. point out. *sinistra et ante* Baehr. in Comm. 17 *sinistrauit ante* GOm. 21 *agmen* GOM.

XLVI 5 *ager ruber* GOM. *estuore* GOm. 10 *quo* GOm. 11 *maria et viae* ed.: cf. Sen. Phoen. 142: maria tot diversa: *uarie* (or *uariae*) *uiae* GOM. *Diversae variae* Ellis, edd. vulgo.

XLVII 2 *munda* Riese, *mundae* Buecheler Baehr. ed. *nummi* Baehr. in Comm. 4 *proposuit* GOM.

XLVIII 4 *Nec numquam* GOM, corr. Statius. *videar* B. Guarinus, *inde cor* GOM, *uideor* Statius. *sater* GOm.

XLIX 7 *patronum* Gm.

L 3 Voss and some old edd. so point. Ellis and modern edd. point after *delicatos*. 5 *illos* O. 7 *abiit* GOM. 8 *lacini faceti tuique* GOM. 12 *Versaretur* GOM. 13 *simulique* O. essem] *omnem* al' *essem* G. 14 *Ad* GOM. 18 *caueris* GOM. *praecepsque* O. 19 *ocello* GOm. 20 *resposcat* O *reposcat* G *reponat* M. 21 *uemens* Statius: *uehemens* GOM.

LI See Sappho Frag. 2, Bergk. 1 *mihi impar* GOM. 5 *miseroque* Om, G pr. 8 om. GOM, Ellis. *vocis in ore* Fr. Ritter, Heyse; this has met with most acceptance. The words of Sappho are acc. to Bergk ὡς γὰρ εὔιδον βροχέως σε, φώνας οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει. Perhaps *mittere vocis* or *Lesbia vivi*. 11 *gemina integuntur* Lambinus.

LIB 1 *catulli* G *catuli* O.

LII 1 *mori* GOM. 2 *Nonius* Mar. Victorinus, Atilius Fortunatianus, Pliny, Boetius: *nouius* GOM. 4 *mori* GOM.

LIII 1 *e* m, *et* GOm. 3 *Meos* GOM. *explicaset* O: perhaps *explicaret*. 4 For *haec* I have suggested *ec* (extollens manus). 5 *salapantium* GOM *salaputium* m, Guarinus vulgo, *salaputium* and *salaputtium* codices of Seneca Controv. 7. 19.

LIV 1 *Otonis* GOm. *capud* O. *apido* O *opido* G *oppido* M, Ellis, vulgo. I suppose this poem as far as 5 to be addressed to Herius, a person as contemptible as Fuficius. It is the all but invariable habit of Catullus (1) to make it perfectly clear to whom his poems are addressed, (2) in ninety cases out of a hundred to state the very name of that person in the first or second line. *est pusillum* GOM, Ellis: many edd. omit *est*.

2 *Et eri rustice* GOM : but G has *h* over the *e* of *eri*. *Herius* occurs also, Liv. 23. 43 ; C. I. L. ii. 257, 1151 etc. It seems to me likely that this *Herius* may be the Asinius Marrucinus of the xiith poem. Liv. Epit. 73 : Herio Asinio praetore Marrucinorum occiso. *Herius* may have been given this *Asinius* for a praenomen, just as, according to Munro's belief, *Marrucinus* was given him for a cognomen to perpetuate the connexion of the family of the Asinii with the Marrucini. *Hirri* conj. Ellis (who however obelizes). Most edd. suppose a genitive of a proper name to be contained in *Et eri* as *Vetti*, *Neri*, *Herei*, or *Afri* (Baehr.), and write *rustica* for *rustice*. 5 *Fuficio* Haupt, *sufficio* GOM, *Fuffitio* Scal. *Fufficio* Ellis. *seniore cocto* GOM : corr. Calpurnius.

LIVb I mark these two verses, after L. Mueller, as a separate poem addressed to Caesar : they are an independent threat. The verses liv. 1-5 cannot be called 'iambi,' and Catullus is not likely to have coupled a nobody like Fuficius with the 'unicus imperator'.

LV 1 *molestus es* GOM. 3 *in minore* GOM. 8 *uideo* Parthenius. *sereno* Itali, *serena* GOM, *serenas* Itali Ellis vulgo. 9 *A uel te* GOM, *Has uel te* Scal. vulgo before Lach. *Auellent* Ellis. 11 *reducta pectus* Ellis *reduc* GOM *sinum reducens* Avantius. 12 *Em* O *Hem* G *Et* m. *hic* DPm vulgo, *h'* O *hec* GM. Perhaps *Em tibi!* 14-23 in the mss. come after lviii : they are placed either here, or after 14 (24), or after 22 (at the end of the poem) by edd. ; if they are rightly placed here, a line containing a complete negative statement must have fallen out before them. 16 *si ego* Scaliger. 17 *niveis citisque bigis* Muretus. 24 *ten* Muretus : *te in* GOM Ellis. 25 *hoc* placed after *ede* by Postgate : in the mss. it follows *audacter*. 26 *lucei* Scaliger *lucet* GOM. 27 *Nunc* GOM. 28 *tenens* GO which might be read with *sic* for *si*. 32 *uestri* GO *nostri* G al' M Ellis. *sis* GOM *uostri sim* Scal. vulgo.

LVI 5 *populum* GOM. 7 *rigido meo* ed. *rigida mea* GOM.

LVII 7 *lecticulo* O Baehr. with Munro's approval, *lectulo* GM Ellis vulgo. 9 *socii et* GOM *sociei* Scal.

LVIII 1 *uestra* GOM *nostra* m. 5 *magna amiremini* O, *magna admiremini* GM, *magnanimis* Ellis: *magnanimos* Calpurnius, *magnanimi* ed. Par. After this vs. follow LV. 14-23 in all mss.

LIX 1 *rufuli* ed. *rufum* GOM *Rufulum* Palladius, Ellis, vulgo.

LX 1 *libissinis* O *libisinis* G. 2 *silla* GOM.

LXI 16 *iunia* GO (ap. Ellis) *uinia* O *iunia* G ap. Baehrens. Schwabe agrees with Ellis as to O, but holds that *uinia* was originally in G: the photograph does not bear this out. *Mallio* GOM which Ellis retains, *Manlio* m Baehr. 38 *in nodum* GOM. 42 *citaries* O. 46 *ancxiis* Haupt, Ellis who also suggests *imitust Expetendus. magis amatis* GOM *magis est ama-tis* Bergk *aemulis* Hermann. 51 *sui si remulus* GOM (al' *remus* G). 55 *maritos* GOM. 68 *uicier* G corr. Avantius *uities* O. 77 *ades* Schrader. 78 Ellis first marked a lacuna of 4 vss. here. He is followed by most edd. L. Mueller places the lacuna after 79. 83 *Aurunculeia* Scal. O *Arunculeia* GM. 88 *ortullo* O G pr. 90 *abiit* GOM. 91 om. GOM. 94 *uiden ut* GM *uideri ut* O *uiden? faces* P Scal. Ellis many edd. *uide ut* Parthenius many edd. 99 *Procatur pia* GOM. 102 *Lenta qui* old edd. (*quei* Scal.) *Lentaque* GM *Lenta set* O solus, Baehr. *quin* Avantius. *uult* O. 105, 112, 192 *abiit* GO. 107 Ellis marks lacuna of three verses after 107, most previous edd. after 106. 115 *Flamineum* GM *Flammineum* O. 118 *Hymenaee io* GOM. 119 *taceatis* GOM. 120 *iocatio* N. Heinsius most modern edd. *lotatio* al' *locutio* G *locutio* OM. 122 *uidens* Schwabe. 126 *iubet* Schrader. 134 *Diceres* GOM. 138 om. GOM. 146 *Ni* GO *Ne* M. 148 om. O. GM add *io* at

end of verse. 151 *bene serviat* ed. cf. LXVII. 3. *sine seruit* GOm *sine fine seruit* DP *sine seruiat* Bern. Pisanus Ellis: *sine fine erit* Avantius. Editors are divided between the last two readings. 153 om. O. *io* added by GM. 155 *anilis* or *annilis aetas* GOM. 158 om. O *io* add. GM. 161 *Nassilemque* O. *sibi* GOM. 163 om. O *io* add. GM. 164 *unus* GOM *intus* Statius. 168 *io* added in all mss. 169 *hac* GO. 173 *io* added in all mss. 175 *puellae* GOM. 179 *Iam bonae* Pleitner *O bonae* Baehrens *Bone* GOM *Vos bonae* Statius Ellis. *unis* GOM: corr. Statius. 180 *berue* GOm *breue* M. 181 *puellam* GOM. 183 *io* add. GOM. 185 *est tibi* GOM corr. Bentley. 189-193 This quintet follows the next in the mss: corr. Scal. 189 *Ad maritum tamen iuuenem* GOM: corr. Scal. 191 *Pulcre res nec* GOM. 194 *remota es* O *remorata es* GM. 196 *Inuenerit* GOM. 197 *cupis cupis* O, as Heinsius had conjectured, *cupis capis* GM. 198 *abscondas* GOM. 199 *ericei* GOM corr. Heinsius (*Africi*: *Africei* Lach.) 202 *nostri* GOM. *uolunt* GOM corr. Statius. 203 *ludere* GOM *ludei* Scal. 204 *Et ludite et lubet* GOM corr. Parthenius. 213 *Sed mihi ante* GOM corr. Scal. 215 *Manlio* GM *Maulio* O *Mallio* m. *insciens* (*insciis* m *inscieis* Lach.) in 215, *omnibus* in 216 GOM: Dawes transposed these words. *obvieis* Pleitner. 217 *suo* Baehr. Postgate. 225 *ad* GOM. *bonlei* O *bolnei* al' *bonei* G. 226 *bone uite* GOM.

LXII 6 *consurgi eretera* T. 7 *oeta eos* T *hoc eos* GOM. *imbres* T *imber* GOM. 9 sic T *quo uisere parent* GOM *quod uincere par est* Passerat, *quod vivere par est* Baehr. in Comm.: but cf. Val. Flacc. 4. 388: huc respice cantus. 11 *aequalis* codd. 12 *meditare querunt* GOM. 13 habent] *hunc* O. 14 Preserved in T alone. 15 *Non* T. 17 *nunc* T *non* GOM. *committite* GO Ellis, *conuertite* T Baehrens. 20 *quis* T. 22 *Complexu* TGOM: *Complexum* Postgate. 26 *quis* T *qui* GOM. 27 *fines* T: perhaps *signes*, cf.

Prop. 3. 20. 15. 28 *Quo* GOM. *uiri* GOM *uir* T. I suspect *viri*: perhaps *arae* or *ipsi*. 32 *aequalis* T. 35b *deprendis* Baehr. who supposes that *de* a correction of *comprendis* into *deprendis* may have been written in the margin of the archetype, giving rise to *Eousdē*, *eosdem*. *Eous* Schrader *eosdem* GOM *eospem* T. 36 *At libet* GOM *Adlucet* T. 37 *Quittum* T *Quod tamen* GO al' *quid* G. 40 *cōtusus* G (*ōt* after erasure) *contusus* M *conclusus* O *conuolsus* T Baehr. 43, 44 om. OT not G. 45 *dum cara suis est* Quintilian ix. 3. 16, *tum cara sui sed* codd. 51 *perflectens* T. 53 *multi acoluere* T *a! coluere* Postgate *accoluere* Lm. 55 *acoluere* T *accoluere* GO. 58 *Cara* m *Cura* TGO. 59 *Et tu nec* GOM, *Et tua nec* T *Et tu ne* Itali Ellis *At nec tu* Postgate. 63 *Tertia patris pars est data tertia matri* T, *T. pars patri est data t. m.* O, *T. pars patri data pars data t. m.* GM.

LXIII 1 *Attis* Marius Victorinus *actis* GO *Athis* M. *celere* GOM. 2 *ut* om. Atilius Fortunatianus, Scal. 4 *ubi* GOM, old edd. *animi* Itali vulgo *amnis* GOM *animis* m Lach. Ellis. 5 *Deuolsit* Haupt *Deuoluit* GOM. *ilei acuto* Bergk (*ile* Lach. Ellis) *pondera silice* Avantius *pondere silices* GOM *illa acuta s. pondera silice* Scal. *icta acuto* Statius. Perhaps *ipse acuto*. *pondere silicis* Passerat, Ellis. 8, 9 *tympanum* (or *timp.*) GOM, corr. Scal. 9 *tubam* GOM, *tuom* Lach. *cibeles* GOM: *Cybelles* m, Voss, Ellis, Baehr. *Cybebe* (voc.) Scal. Lach. *Cybebes* Bentley. *tu mater* GOM. 10 *Quatiens quod* GOm. *taurei* Lach. *tauri et* GOM. 12 *cibeles* G *cibelles* O. 13 *pecora* Itali *pectora* GOM. 14 *loca celeri* GOM, hence Baehr. in Comm. proposes *celere* (adv.) *exules loca*: it seems more probable that a verse ending with *celeri* has dropped out. 18 *concitatis* ed. pr. *crocitatis* GM *erocitatis* O. (*h*)*erae citatis* Avantius *aere citatis* m Lach. Ellis. 27 *atris* GOM. *notha* O, ed. Ald. *nota* GM. *mulies* O (before *notha*). 31 *animam agens* Lach. *anima gēs* G *animagēs* O. Before Lachmann *animi egens* or *animo egens* was read.

32 *actis* GOM. 33 *iugi* ed. pr. *luci* GOM, an instructive corruption. 34 *secuntur* O *sequntur* G. *propere pedem* GOM corr. B. Venator. 35 *cibeles* G *cibelles* O. 38 *mollis* GOM. 39 *horis aureis* GOM corr. Pm. 43 *Tepidante quem* Bent. *eum* m, vulgo: *cum* GOM. *pasitheo* GO. 45 *ipsa* A. Guarinus. *attis* G *atris* O. 47 *retulit* GOM. 49 *allocuta est ita*
al' *miseriter*
uoce miseriter maiestas GOM (save that G has *miseritus*, and O *magestates*): corr. Avantius (*voce est ita moesta miseriter* Calpurnius). 51 *misera* Froehlich. 53 *Ut caput* GOM. 54 *ad omnia irem* Avantius *omnia adirem* GOM *opaca* or *operta adirem* L. Mueller, *ad invia irem* Starkie. *eremna* would suit sense and situation, if *notha* etc. justify the introduction of another Greek epithet. 56 *popula atte* GOM. 60 *guminasiis* Ellis conj.: *gūmasiis* O *ginnasiis* G. 62 *figura est* GOM, which may, perhaps, stand. *genus* is often in apposition : cf. CXIV. 3. *figurae est* vulgo. *figuraest* Lach. *non quid abierim* GOM : corr. Scal. *obierim* Statius Ellis. 63 *mulier* GM *muliēs* O *iuvenis* Schwabe *puber* Scal. *enim vir* Postgate : I suggest *miles*: Attis was old enough to have served in the περίπολοι or some similar body. 66 *corollis* Itali : *circulis* GOM. 67 *solo* GOM. 68 *Ego nunc* Santenius *Ego nec* GOM. *ferarum* GOM. 70 *niue* Calpurnius *nene* GOM. 71 *columnibus* GOM corr. P. 74 *hinc* GOM *huic* P vulgo. *sonitus citus* Bentley *sonus editus* Froehlich. *abiit* Itali. *sonitus adiit* GOM. 75 *matris deorum* Ahlwardt. 76 *Ubi* GO. 77 *pectoris* GOM. 78 *i* add. Scal. om. GOM. *agitet* add. ed. Cant. 1702, Lach. Ellis, om. GOM ; *abigat* seems equally likely. 79 *Fac ut* GOM. *uti* Lach. *ut hinc* Scal. *ut hic* Muretus. *ictum* GOM. *Fac ui furoris ictus* Baehr. 81 *tua uerum uera* GOM. 85 *adhortalis* G *adorta lis* O. *rabidum* Schwabe. *animum* Itali. 88 *marmorea pelago* GOM. 89 *Ficit* O *Fecit* GM. 92 *tuo* GOM. 93 *rapidos* GOM.

al' *Phasidos*
LXIV 3 *Fasidicos* O *Fascidicos* G. *oeticos* GM *ceticos* O. 4 *pupis* O *puppis* G. 7 *uerentes* O, G pr. 11 *prora* Postgate *primam* GM *p'eā* (i.e. ? *post eam*) marg. *proram* O: *proram imbuit Amphitrite* conj. Ellis. 13 *Tortaque* early edd. *Totaque* GOM. 14 *freti* Schrader *feri* GOM. 16 I read *Illac aequalis*: cf. Ciris 435 aequali corpore Nymphae. *Illa alia* O *Illa atque alia* GM *Illa atque haud alia* Bergk, Ellis *Illa quaque alia* Munro *Atque illic alma* L. Mueller *Illa si qua alia* Lachmann. The true reading is still doubtful. *uiderunt* m, Itali: *uidere* GOM. 19 *Cum* O. 20, 21 *Tum* GOM. 21 *sanxit* Itali *sensit* GOM: perhaps *suasit.* 23, 23b *saluete deum gens o bona matrum Progenies saluete iterum*, the Scholiast on the Veronese ms. of Virgil Aen. 5. 80: *salvete bonarum* added by Peerlk. (and ed.) *iterumque iterumque bonarum* Munro
al' *mater*
o bona mater OM *o bona matre* G. GOM omit 23b. 24 *mero* ed. *meo* GOM Ellis all edd. giving an unexampled structure. On the other hand cf. Hor. Carm. 4. 5. 33: Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero for the exact structure: also Prop. 4. 6. 85: Sic noctem patera, sic ducam carmine: and many passages where *merum* and *carmina* or *cantus* are joined as the regular offerings to gods and heroes: also Virg. Aen. 5. 77, founded on this passage: Hic duo rite *mero* libans . . . talia fatur '*Salve* sancte parens: *iterum salvete*.' 28 *Nereine* Haupt *nectine* al' *neptine* G *nectine* O. Ellis prefers *Neptunine* the old vulgate founded on *neptine* of G and other mss. (*neptunne* D): this may have been superinduced by *neptem* in 29. 29 *thetis* GM. 31 *Quoi* Mueller (scil. *Peleo*). *optato finito* GM *optato finite* O. 32 *Aduenere* Pm *Adlenire* GOM. 35 *Cieros* Meineke, with Ellis's approval: *syros* G *siros* O *scyros* D, vulgo. 36 *Grauinonisque domos ac nicenis alacrisea* GOM. 37 *Pharsalon* Scal. *Phar-*

salum Pontanus Lach. *Pharsaliam* m Ellis *Farsaliam* GO. *farsalia* GO. 43 *ad* GOM. 52 *dya* G *dia* OM. 54 *adriana* GOM. 55 *seseque sui tui se credit* GOM, corr. Voss. 60 *acta* Heinsius. 61 *heue* GO. 64 *uelatum* GOM Ellis *nudatum* Schwabe. 68 *Si* GOM. 73 *feroxque et tempore* GOM corr. Itali. 75 *tempta* GOM *tecta* Itali *templa* DP ed. pr. 77 *Cum Ana.* GOM. 89 *europae* GOM. *myrtos* O *myrtus* G. 96 *Queque* Pm *Quique* GOM. *cholcos* O *colchos* GM. 100 *Quanto* GOM Lach. Ellis, *Quantum* Itali *Quam tum* Faernus. *fulvore* Ritschl. 102 *appeteret* O *oppeteret* GM. 104 *succendit* GOM *suspendit* m ed. pr. *succepit* Statius. 106 *cornigeram* GOM. 107 *subito c. f. turbo* ed. *turbo c. f. robur* GOM vulgo. 108 *extirpata* m. 109 So ed. *lateque cum eius* GOM *lateque et cominus* P Ellis vulgo *lateque comeis obit* Munro *late quaecumuis* Voss, conj. Ellis: *late casu cuncta* Postgate *lateque ruineis* Birt, Riese, Schwabe. 116 *a primo* m ed. pr. vulgo *cum primo* GOM. 119 *gremio* added by ed. om. GOM. *gnatam* ed. *gnata* vulgo (*ingnata* GO). *alebat* ed. *leta* GOM: cf. vs. 88; LXVIII. 24; LXI. 58. *laetabatur* Lach. *lamentata est* Conington, Ellis. 120 *portaret* GOM corr. Statius. 121 *Aut ut* GM Ellis vulgo *Aut* O. *rati* Lach. *ratis* GOM Ellis. 122 *leni* add. ed. om. GOM: perhaps *Diae. Venerit aut ut eam* Lach. *devincta tenentem* conj. Ellis. 126 *tristes* GOM. 127 *in* om. GOM. 132 *aris* GOM Voss, Ellis: *oris* Itali vulgo. 139 *blanda* O *nobis* GM. 140 *non* m *nec* GOM. *misera* Baehrens *miserae* GOM Ellis *miseram* Itali. 142 *disserpunt* GOM. 143 *Iam non ulla* ed. *Tum iam nulla* GOM Ellis. 148 *metuere* GOM corr. Czalina. 153 *iniacta* Ellis Schwabe *in tacta* G *intacta* OM *iniecta* vulgo. 164 *conquerar* GO, Ellis. 165 *Externata* O and so ed. Parm. *Extenuata* GM. 168 *acta* Heinsius. 175 perhaps *pulchra.* 176 *Consilium nostris* GM, *Consilium* (*nostris* om. O). 178 *Idaeosne* Parthenius *Idomeneosne* Conr. de Allio, Ellis,

al' *Idomeneus*
Idoneosne Om *Ydoneosne* G; *Sidoniosne* Baehrens, a very unlikely reading. *Idaeos* is excellent: the Cretan Ida towering over 8000 feet into the air must be indistinctly visible in the clear air of Greece from Naxos, some 110 miles off. Ariadne gazing on the outline of the mountains of her home asks: 'Am I to make for yonder hills? ah, there is a wide sea between! or am I to hope my father will come to fetch me?' I can see no repetition here, as Baehrens does. *a* (the interjection) GOM Ellis vulgo, *at* Muretus *an* conj. Ellis. 179 *ponti* O *pontum* GM. *ubi diuidit* GOM *ubi* om. Bern. Pisanus. *ubi* seems the result of dittography and is rightly omitted by Ellis with old edd. 183 *lentos* O Itali *uentos* GM. 184 *colitur* ed. *litus* GOM making an intolerable construction of which Scal. justly remarks 'inepte': Voss 'non proba lectio': cf. Sen. Tro. 836: Olenos tectis habitata raris. Hor. Ep. I. 14. 2: habitatum quinque focis. Plin. 3. 13: Baetis crebris oppidis accolitur. Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. 33: ager incultus sine tecto. Ov. Her. (Ariadne) 10. 59: vacat insula cultu. Final *r* and *s* are frequently confounded in our mss.; thus *colitur* became *colitus* and *co* falling out after *-lo* or *is*, *litus* emerged. Waiving the trajection, I doubt whether *nullo litus tecto* is Latin. Baehrens asserts it is not. *litus solum*, *nullo insula* Scal. 191 *comprecor* GOM. 200 *qualis sola* GOM. 205 *Quo motu* Heyse *Quō tūc* GOM *Quo tunc et* old edd. 207 *mente* GOm. 211 *Erectheum* Voss *ereptum* GOM. 213 *cum crederet* GOM. *egens* GO. 215 *longe* Hoeufft *longa* GOM. 227 *obscurata* GOL *obscura* P and many m. *dicet* GOM *obscura dicat* P Ald. vulgo, *obscurata decet* Lachmann and most modern edd. except Ellis. 228 *Itoni* Alex. Guarinus *ithomi* or *ythomi* GOM. 229 *ac* P Itali, *has* GOM. *Erecthei* Voss *freti* GOM: edd. before Voss had *fretis* or *sueta*. 231 *Tum* O *Tu* GM. 233 *ac* Itali *haec* or *hec* GOM. 235 After this

salum Pontanus Lach. *Pharsaliam* m Ellis *Farsaliam* GO. *farsalia* GO. 43 *ad* GOM. 52 *dya* G *dia* OM. 54 *adriana* GOM. 55 *seseque sui tui se credit* GOM, corr. Voss. 60 *acta* Heinsius. 61 *heue* GO. 64 *uelatum* GOM Ellis *nudatum* Schwabe. 68 *Si* GOM. 73 *feroxque et tempore* GOM corr. Itali. 75 *tempta* GOM *tecta* Itali *templa* DP ed. pr. 77 *Cum Ana.* GOM. 89 *europae* GOM. *myrtos* O *myrtus* G. 96 *Queque* Pm *Quique* GOM. *cholcos* O *colchos* GM. 100 *Quanto* GOM Lach. Ellis, *Quantum* Itali *Quam tum* Faernus. *fulvore* Ritschl. 102 *appeteret* O *oppeteret* GM. 104 *succendit* GOM *suspendit* m ed. pr. *succepit* Statius. 106 *cornigeram* GOM. 107 *subito c. f. turbo* ed. *turbo c. f. robur* GOM vulgo. 108 *extirpata* m. 109 So ed. *lateque cum eius* GOM *lateque et cominus* P Ellis vulgo *lateque comeis obit* Munro *late quaecumuis* Voss, conj. Ellis : *late casu cuncta* Postgate *lateque ruineis* Birt, Riese, Schwabe. 116 *a primo* m ed. pr. vulgo *cum primo* GOM. 119 *gremio* added by ed. om. GOM. *gnatam* ed. *gnata* vulgo (*ingnata* GO). *alebat* ed. *leta* GOM : cf. vs. 88 ; LXVIII. 24 ; LXI. 58. *laetabatur* Lach. *lamentata est* Conington, Ellis. 120 *portaret* GOM corr. Statius. 121 *Aut ut* GM Ellis vulgo *Aut* O. *rati* Lach. *ratis* GOM Ellis. 122 *leni* add. ed. om. GOM : perhaps *Diae. Venerit aut ut eam* Lach. *devincta tenentem* conj. Ellis. 126 *tristes* GOM. 127 *in* om. GOM. 132 *aris* GOM Voss, Ellis : *oris* Itali vulgo. 139 *blanda* O *nobis* GM. 140 *non* m *nec* GOM. *misera* Baehrens *miserae* GOM Ellis *miseram* Itali. 142 *disserpunt* GOM. 143 *Iam non ulla* ed. *Tum iam nulla* GOM Ellis. 148 *metuere* GOM corr. Czalina. 153 *iniacta* Ellis Schwabe *in tacta* G *intacta* OM *iniecta* vulgo. 164 *conquerar* GO, Ellis. 165 *Externata* O and so ed. Parm. *Extenuata* GM. 168 *acta* Heinsius. 175 perhaps *pulchra.* 176 *Consilium nostris* GM, *Consilium* (*nostris* om. O). 178 *Idaeosne* Parthenius *Idomeneosne* Conr. de Allio, Ellis,

al' *Idmoneos*
Idoneosne Om *Ydoneosne* G; *Sidoniosne* Baehrens, a very unlikely reading. *Idaeos* is excellent: the Cretan Ida towering over 8000 feet into the air must be indistinctly visible in the clear air of Greece from Naxos, some 110 miles off. Ariadne gazing on the outline of the mountains of her home asks: 'Am I to make for yonder hills? ah, there is a wide sea between! or am I to hope my father will come to fetch me?' I can see no repetition here, as Baehrens does. *a* (the interjection) GOM Ellis vulgo, *at* Muretus *an* conj. Ellis. 179 *ponti* O *pontum* GM. *ubi diuidit* GOM *ubi* om. Bern. Pisanus. *ubi* seems the result of dittography and is rightly omitted by Ellis with old edd. 183 *lentos* O Itali *uentos* GM. 184 *colitur* ed. *litus* GOM making an intolerable construction of which Scal. justly remarks 'inepte': Voss 'non proba lectio': cf. Sen. Tro. 836: Olenos tectis habitata raris. Hor. Ep. I. 14. 2: habitatum quinque focis. Plin. 3. 13: Baetis crebris oppidis accolitur. Cic. Rosc. Com. 12. 33: ager incultus sine tecto. Ov. Her. (Ariadne) 10. 59: vacat insula cultu. Final *r* and *s* are frequently confounded in our mss.; thus *colitur* became *colitus* and *co* falling out after *-lo* or *io*, *litus* emerged. Waiving the trajection, I doubt whether *nullo litus tecto* is Latin. Baehrens asserts it is not. *litus solum*, *nullo insula* Scal. 191 *comprecor* GOM. 200 *qualis sola* GOM. 205 *Quo motu* Heyse *Quõ tũc* GOM *Quo tunc et* old edd. 207 *mente* GOm. 211 *Erectheum* Voss *ereptum* GOM. 213 *cum crederet* GOM. *egens* GO. 215 *longe* Hoeufft *longa* GOM. 227 *obscurata* GOL *obscura* P and many m. *dicet* GOM *obscura dicat* P Ald. vulgo, *obscurata decet* Lachmann and most modern edd. except Ellis. 228 *Itoni* Alex. Guarinus *ithomi* or *ythomi* GOM. 229 *ac* P Itali, *has* GOM. *Erecthei* Voss *freti* GOM: edd. before Voss had *fretis* or *sueta*. 231 *Tum* O *Tu* GM. 233 *ac* Itali *haec* or *hec* GOM. 235 After this

vs. G. Faernus and some others since insert a line 'Lucida qua splendent summi carchesia mali' which Nonius s. v. *Carchesia* attributes to Catullus (omitting *summi* and reading *splendet*). It is attributed by others (Isidore Orig. xix. 2, Schol. Lucan v. 418) to Cinna. 237 *aetas* is suspected: *sors* or *fors* are old conjectures. Perhaps *aestas*. 243 *infausti* Heyse *infecti* Muretus. 246 *paterna* GO. 247 *minoida* GOM. 249 *tum prospectans* m, *tamen prospectans* O *tamen praspectans* G (*pr* erased) *tamen aspectans* M Ellis. 251 *parte* Lm, *pater* GOM. 254 *Quicum* Baehrens *Qui tum* GOM. 263 *Multi* GOM corr. Bern. Pisanus. 270 *proclivis* O *proclivas* G. 273 *leviterque sonant* O *leviter sonant* GM *leuiter resonant* m. 275 *refulgens* GOM. 276 *ibi*

al' *tibi*

Haupt *tamen* O *tam* G *tum* m vulgo. *linquentis* GO. 277 *At se* GOM. 280 *quoscumque* edd. Ald. *quotcumque* Guarinus *quodcumque* GOM. 282 *aperit* Housman, which is defended by *educit* vs. 90: cf. Sen. Phaedr. 13 Zephyrus vernas evocat herbas; *pit* O (which may be either *parit* or *perit*) *parit* G the first syllable after alteration, Pm, *perit* m. 284 *Quot* GM *Quod* O. 285 *adest ut uiridantia* GO: a dittography. 287 *Haemonisin* Heinsius *Naiasin* Haupt *Minosim* GOM *Magnesson* Ellis. 290 *sororum* GOM. 296 *triplici* Baehrens. 298 *diui* GOm. 300 *ydri* GO *idri* many mss. *Idae* Itali. The true reading does not seem to have been discovered. 307 *uestis* Itali *questus* GO. 308 *talos* Itali *tuos* GOM. 309 *roseae niueo* Guarinus *roseo niueae* GOM. 320 *Hae* Parthenius *Hec* or *Haec* GOM. *aethera* ed. (*aera* Faernus) *uellera* GOM. Ellis defends *Haec* as archaic for *Hae*, keeping *vellera* also. But I think *vellera* was induced by its occurrence in 319 as well as by *pellentes*. The chant of the Parcae rings through the skies. Those who have changed *pellentes* to *vellentes* or *pectentes* have, I think, altered the wrong word. 324 *clarissime* Itali *carissime* GOM. 326 *ora-*

culum GOM. 330 om. O, *flexo animo mentis p. amorem* GM: corr. Muretus. 334 *unquam tales* GOM corr. Itali. 344 *campi* Itali *teuen* or *tenen* GOM. 350 So Baehrens: *inciuos* O pr. *inciuium* G perhaps O corr. *canos* GOM. *crimen* O *crines* GM. 353 *praesternens* Scaliger *praecernens* GOM *prosternens* Itali *praecerpens* Statius Ellis. *messor* O *cultor* GM. 354 After this vs. Voss, Ellis al. mark a lacuna of a verse. 355 *prosternet* O Itali, *prosternens* GM. 364 *percussae* Parthenius. 366 *simul hanc* GOM. 368 *madescent* GOM corr. Itali. 382 *e* added by Baehrens: om. GOM: *cecinerunt* DP Itali Ellis, vulgo before Baehrens. 384 *Heroum et* J. Baptista Sigicellus *Nereus* GOM. 386 *residens* Baehrens. 387 *dum* GOM. 388 *tauros* Itali *currus* GOM. 390 After this v. L. Mueller marks a lacuna: he thinks the mention of Apollo has fallen out. 391 *tuentes* GOM. 394 *Amarunsia* Baehrens, *Rhamnusia* Parthenius Ellis vulgo *ranusia* G *ramunsia* O. 401 *potiretur* GOM. 403 *penates* Guarinus and others: but Ellis and Baehrens well defend *parentes*: it may however have come from vs. 399.

LXV 1 *defectum* O *confectum* GM. 2 *Sed uacat* GOM. 5 *lethei* GM *loethi* O *Lethaeo in* Parthenius
al' *Troya*
Ellis. 7 *Troia* OM *Lydia* G perhaps *Ilia*. 9 om. GOM: Munro supposes it to have fallen out owing to its beginning being the same as that of 10. He writes *Numquam ego te primae mihi ademptum in flore iuventae*: I adopt the first three words, giving a different ending. Some of the later mss. as AD give an ungrammatical line *Alloquar, audiero nunquam tua verba* (om. D) *loquentem*. Ellis prints as in D. 11 *at* PLm *aut* GOM. 12 *tegam* GOM *canam* D most edd. save Ellis. 14 *Daulias* Itali *Bauilla* O *Bauilas* G. *assumpta* O *assumpti* GM.

LXVI 1 *despexit* GOM. 2 *habitus* GOM. 5 *sublamina* O *sublimia* GM. *religans* GOM. 6 *gyro*

ed. pr. *goero* Scaliger *guioclero* GO. 9 *cunctis illa deorum* Haupt. 11 *mactus* Anna Fabri. 15 *atque* GOM corr. Itali. *parentum* GOM *maritum* Postgate the only good emendation. 18 *iuuerint* GOM. 21 *Et* GO al' *at* G. 23 *Quam* Bentley *Cum* GOM *Ut* Baehr. 24 *solicitet* GO. 25 *te* om. GOM. 27 *adeptus* G *adeptos* O. 28 *quod non fortior aut sit* GOM. 33 *me* is an old correction for *pro* of the mss. 35 *Sed* GOM. *aut* GOM. 41 *adiuraret* GOM. 42 *quis* Statius *qui* GOM most edd. 43 *maximum* Guarinus *maxima* GOM. 44 *Thiae* Voss, Bentley: *phitie* O *phytie* G *Phthiae* old edd. 45 *rupere* Itali *propere* GOM *peperere* Itali, Ellis, most edd. 48 *Chalybon* Politian *celitum* GM *celerum* O *Chalybum* Lach. Ellis. 50 *ferri stringere* Heyse *ferris fingere* O *terris fringere* G. 54 *Locridos* Bentley *elocridicos* GOM. *alis* GOM. 58 *Graia* Lachmann *Graiia* Baehrens *Gratia* GM *Gracia* O. *canopicis* GM *conopicis* O. 59 *Hic donum* ed. as an attempt to cure a desperate passage. *Hi dii uen ibi* GOM *Aduena ibi* Conington *Inde Venus* Postgate *Lumen ibi* Peiper *Hic lumen* Mowat. *in numine* GOM *in limine* m, Ellis *in lumine* Itali, vulgo. 63 *Vindulum* O *Viridulum* G: corr. B. Guarinus. *a fluctu* GOM Ellis *a fletu* Itali. *decūme* GO. 66 *calixto* GO. *iuxta* GOM which is very suspicious; but *iuncta Lycaoniae* of Parthenius is unlikely on account of the unexampled dative *Calisto*. 70 *aut* GOM. *theti restituem* GOM. *Luce — restituor* old edd. 71 *hic liceat* GOM: I omit *hic*; it seems a dittography: cf. LXIV. 179, 285. 73 *doctis* O. 74 *uere* GOM. *euolue* GOM. 75, 76 *affore* GOM. 77 *expersa* Heinsius Conington Baehrens in Comm. *expers* GOM Ellis. 79 *quas* Avantius *quem* GO *quam* m *queis* Statius. 80 *prius* Avantius, vulgo, *post* GOM Ellis. *uno animus* GOM. 81 *retecta* GOM corr. P. 82 *Quam* GOM *Quin* Lachmann. 83 *colitis* GO *petitis* DPm Ellis. 85 *leuis bibat dona* GOM. 86 *indignatis* O *indigetis*

G pr. 87 *nostras* GOM. 91 *Unguinis* Bentley. *ne sиueris* Scaliger *non siris* Lachmann *non iusseris* Ellis *non uestris* GOM ; *noli nostri* Starkie. *tuam* Avantius, vulgo *tuum* GOM Ellis. 92 *affice* Itali *effice* GOM. 93 *cur retinent* Guarinus Muretus and others *cur iterent* GOM *corruerint* Lachmann *corruerent* Ellis. 94 *idrochoi* GOM.

LXVII 5 *nato* Froehlich *uoto* GOM Ellis. 6 *est* GOM. *marite* GOM. 7 *age de* GOM corr. Calpurnius *age da* B. Venator. 12 The reading in the text is an attempt of my own. I also thought of: *Verum istud populi lingua quiete tegit. Verum istius populi ianua qui te facit* GOM. *isti populo ianua quidque facit* ed. Ald. I. *isti populi nainia, Quinte, facit* Scaliger. *istud populi fabula, Quinte, facit* Lachmann : the last two emendations were made on the supposition that the poet's praenomen was *Quintus*. J. Mowat suggests *Verum est vox populi* '*ianua, Quinte, facit*' taking *Quinte* as praenomen of the Caecilius to whom the house belonged. *isti populo ianua quid faciat* Voss. 17 *Quid* GOM. 18 *uobis* GOM. 20 *attigerit* GOM. 22 *ad* Calpurnius *hanc* GOM. 27 *Et quaerendus unde foret* GOM corr. Statius : so Ellis, with *Ut* for *Et*. 32 *chinea suppositum specula* GOM. *Cycneae supposita speculae* seems to be the most probable correction: see Ellis's Excursus (vol. ii). 33, 34 I have bracketed this distich as a mediaeval interpolation by a Brixian. *Mella* ed. Parm. 1473: *mello* GOM. 34 *tuae* Avantius. 37 *qui* Aldus: *quid* GOM. 42 *cum concillis* O *cum conciliis* GM : corr. Robortello. 44 *Speraret* Calpurnius: *Speret* GOM, Ellis. 47 *quoi* Palladius: *qui* GOM Ellis, cf. I. I.

LXVIII 11 *commoda* GOM. 27 Munro Crit. and Eluc. p. 172, 3 holds that Catullus is here quoting the very words of Manlius. *Catullo* Itali: *Catulle* GOM Munro. 29 *tepefecit* LP Itali *tapefacit* GOM *tepefaxit* Lachmann, Ellis. 38 *ingenio* GOm. 39 *facta est*

Itali vulgo, *posta est* GOM, Ellis: *praesto est*, Froehlich, Munro, does not seem the right tense. 40 *differrem* O *differem* G.

LXVIIIb. On the connexion between this poem and the preceding part see Hermathena vol. ii. p. 348. As there stated I hold *Allius* of the second part to be a pseudonym for *Manlius* or *Mallius* of the first. 41 *quam fallius* GOM corr. Scal. 43 *sedis* GOM. 46 *certa* GM *cerata* (*c'ata*) O *carta* Lm. 47 The hexameter is omitted in all good mss. It is variously supplied in m. It is however possible that the pentameter is an interpolation. 50 *alli* O *ali* GM. 52 *corruerit* GOM corr. Turnebus. 55 *lumina* Itali vulgo *nummula* O *numula* GM *pupula* Ellis which Baehrens adopts. 56 *Cessarent* Itali *Cessare ne* GOM *Cessaret* D Ellis. 59 *ualde* GOM. 60 *densi* GOM is strange: I read *ludens* or *vadens*: *sensim* Haupt. 61 *Duce u. basso in s. leuamus* GOM (*uiatorum* O). 64 *Leuius* GOM. 65 *implorate* GOM corr. P. 66 *allius* l' *manllius* O *manlius* G. 68 *dominam* GOM Ellis *dominae* Froehlich. 73 *amorem* GOM. 74 *laudomia* GOM. 79 *deficeret* GOM corr. m. 80 *laudomia* GOM. 81 *noui* Avantius *nouit* GO *nouum* Dm *uouit* M. 84 *abrupto* GOM which I cannot think with Munro is from *abripio*: indeed that view does not suit *abesse* which he reads in 85. 85 *abesse* P vulgo: *abisse* GOM. 91 *Quaene etiam* Heinsius: *Quae uetet id* GOM: *Qualiter* Ellis ed. 2. 97 *Que* or *Quae* GOM. 101 *vi vindice* is my own conjecture. *undique* GOM *simul undique* Itali, vulgo. It is difficult to see how *simul* could have fallen out. Cf. Ov. Her. 8. 7: non sum sine vindice, of Hermione 'abducta': and 9. 14: vindicibus viribus. A. W. Verrall supports *vi vindice* by χερὶ πράκτορι Aesch. Agam. 113 remarking several imitations of that play in Catullus. 103 *Nec* GOM corr. Pm. 105 *Quod* GOM. 110 *Siccare* Schrader *Siccari* GOM Ellis. 112 *Audet* GOM: corr. Palmerius.

114 *Pertulit* GOM corr. Pm. 118 *tamen indomitam* Heyse. Cf. Prop. 2. 34. 50: Trux tamen a nobis ante domandus eris. *tuum domitum* GOM *Qui dominum domitum* Ellis. 119 *nec causa* GM (*tā* was mistaken for *cā*). 124 *uoltarium* GOM. *capiti* GOM *capite* Pm. 128 *Quam quae* Avantius *Quanquam* GOM Ellis. 129 *tu horum* ed. pr. *tuorum* GOM. 130 *es* m *e* GM. *efflavo* O. 131 *tum* Muretus: *tu* GOM. 139 *flagrantem quotidiana* GM *flagrantem cotidiana* O. *flagrans est questa Dianae* conj. ed.: see Excursus. 140 *furta* Itali. 141 *At quia* Dm Lachmann Ellis *Atqui* P vulgo *Atque* GOM. *componier* Calpurnius *componere* GOM. 141 Most edd. suppose a gap of two verses: Ellis thinks a larger lacuna probable. 142 *opus* Postgate *onus* GOM. 143 *deastra* GOM. 145 *mira* GOM: *muta* Heyse: *media* Landor. 148 *dies* GOM Munro *diem* vulgo. 150 *Alli* Scaliger *aliis* GOM. 155 *Sitis* D ed. pr. *Satis* GOM *Seitis* Baehrens. *uite* GOm. 156 *illa* Postgate: om. GOM *ipsa* D *ipsi* Statius. *in qua nos* Itali. 157 *te transdedit auspex* Lipsius. *terram dedit aufert* GOM. *te transdedit Ufens* Scaliger. *auctor* Rossbach *Anser* Heyse *dextram dedit hospes* Ellis in Excursus Comm. p. 433. *Afer* Munro Journ. Phil. viii. 335, holding that *terram dedit* may be metaphorical, and suggesting *Afer* or *auctor* for *aufert*. *aufert* is undoubtedly a gnomic corruption, but an undisguised proper name is unlikely: perhaps *augur*. 158 *mi* added by Haupt: om. GOM Ellis. *omina* ed. *omnia* GOM. Cf. Prop. 3. 20. 22: Contineant nobis omina prima fidem. *bono* GOM: corr. P. 160 *uiuere mihi dulce est* GOM.

LXIX 3 *Nos illa mare* GOM: corr. Aldus (*rarae*) *Coae* Baehrens. 8 *cui cum* GO.

LXXI 1 *quoi* Itali *qua* GOM. *Vare* ed. *uiro* GOM *Virro* Parthenius, Ellis. *bonae* ed. *bono* GOM Ellis. *sectatorum* ed. *sacratorum* O *sacrorum* GM *sacer alarum* Itali Ellis. 2 *si quam* GOM: corr. Pm. *secat* DP

secum GM *secunt* O. 4 *certe* Peiper *a te* GOM Ellis.

LXXII 6 *mi tamen es* Bapt. Guarinus *ita me nec* GOM. 7 *quod* DPm *quam* GOM.

LXXIII 1 *quicquam* m *quisquam* GOM Ellis. 4 *Prodest* added by Avantius. *obestque magisque magis* GO. *Immo etiam taedet taedet obestque magis* Avantius. 5 *quae* or *que* GOM.

LXXIV 1 *flere* GOM. 3 *perdepsuit* Scaliger *perdespuit* GOM.

LXXV 1 *Nunc* P whence Scal. followed by many edd. tacked this poem on to LXXXVIII. *diducta* Lach. who accepted Scal.'s transposition. 3 *uelle queat* Lachmann *uelleque tot* GOM *uelle queam* m vulgo.

LXXVI 3 *nullo* GOM corr. P Itali. 9 *Omniaque ingratae* GOM: *Omnia quae ingratae* Ellis, vulgo. Cf. the reminiscence in Prop. 1. 3. 25 Omniaque ingrato: the elision of *quae* should be avoided at any rate in editions of Propertius. 10 *tu* added by Schoell, *iam te cur* D Ellis, *cur te iam* GOM. 11 *Quin* Pm *Qui* GOM. *te* Doering *tui* GO *tu* M. *animo* GOM *animum* Statius. *istinc te ipse* Ellis *istincteque* GOM. 12 *deis* Lachmann *des* GOM *dis* vulgo. 14 *quam lubet* GOM. 16 *facies* Lm. 18 *Extremo* GO which may perhaps stand as an adverb like *supremo*: *Extrema* M *Extremam* m Ellis. *ipsa in* Aldus *ipsam* GOM. 21 *Quae* Calpurnius vulgo *Seu* GOM *Hei* Lachmann *Sei* Ellis. *corpore* GOM. 23 *me ut me* GOM.

LXXVII 1 *amice* O *amico* GM Ellis. 3 *subrepsti* Calpurnius *subrecti* GM *subrepti* O. 4 *Ei* Lachmann *Si* GOm *Mi* m. 6 *heu non verae* ed. *heu heu nostrae* Ellis vulgo. *heu nostre* O *he heu nostro* G. *pectus* GOM Ellis *pestis* Bapt. Guarinus vulgo. But cf. Mart. 9. 14. 2: Stat. Silv. 4. 4. 103, and other passages quoted by Ellis.

LXXVIII 7-10 joined to LXXVII by Scal. Ellis; treated as a separate fragment by Baehr. 10 *famuloque tanus* OM.

LXXIX 1 *quid ni quem* ed. Parm. 1473 : *quid inquam* GOM. 4 *notorum* Scal. O *natorum* GM Ellis.

LXXX 6 *tanta* GM. 8 *Ille te mulso* GOM.

LXXXI 1 *uiuenti* GOm. 5 *Quid* GOM.

LXXXIII 4 *Salva* ed. which is a little nearer *Sanna* O *Samia* Gm, than *Sana* m vulgo. Cf. Prop. 2. 9. 4: Penelope poterat bis denos *salua* per annos Vivere tam multis femina digna procis. 6 I suggest *hoc aestu* for *hoc est* GOM which seems prosaic. *coquitur* Dousa fil. others. For *aestus* joined with *ira* and *uro* cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 532, 564; 9. 798; Ov. A. A. 3. 543; Met. 6. 623; 7. 816; for *coquitur* Aen. 7. 345.

LXXXIV 1 *Chommoda* Calpurnius *Commoda* GOM. 2 *hinsidias* Politian *insidias he* GO (*hee* O) *insidias* M. 4 *insidias* GOM. 5 *Liber* Ellis, vulgo: *Umber* Riese, Schmidt *Cimber* Heinsius. 7 *Siria* or *Syria* GOM: corr. Parthenius. 12 *sed Hionios* P Itali: *Ionios* GOM.

LXXXVII 2 *est* GOM *es* Scaliger Ellis vulgo. 3 *nullo* m Ellis. *in* added by Doering: om. GOM. *tanta* Itali *tanto* GOM.

LXXXVIII 4 *Et quid* GOM. 5 *thetis* GOM. 6 *abluit* GOM Ellis *abluat* Aldus.

LXXXIX 4 *mater* GOM.

XC 1 and 3 *magus* m *magnus* GOM. 5 *Gratus* L. Mueller: *Gnatus* GOM Ellis. 6 *Omentum* Itali *Omne tum* GM *Quintum* O.

XCI 3 *non nossem* Avantius *cognossem* GOM Ellis. 4 *posse aut* GOM corr. D, Itali. 5 *quod nec* Itali *neque quod* GOM Ellis. 9 *induxti* GOM.

XCII 3 *ea* OL.

XCIII 2 *Nec si ore* GOM. *sis albus an ater* Beroaldus *si saluus an alter* GOM.

XCV 1 *Zmyrna* Weichert *Zinirna* GOm *Smyrna* vulgo. 3 This verse seems to me spurious. It is generally regarded as sound, and a pentameter has been variously suggested: Munro changes *Hortensius* to

Hatrianus supposing *Hatrianus* to be *Volusius* so called from his having (as Munro supposed) 'belonged to Hatria' (near the mouth of the Po) 'or its vicinity' and for the pentameter suggests *Versiculorum anno putidus evomuit.* For other suggestions see Ellis's Commentary. 3 *canas* GOM, corr. Itali. 4 *peruoluit* GOM. 7 *poetae* Bapt. Guarinus: om. GOM. *Philetae* Bergk or *sodalis* Aldus, Ellis are, perhaps, equally likely. *laboris* DP and other recent mss., Scaliger. 8 *eutimacho* O *entimacho* G.

XCVI 1 *muteis* Schwabe *mutis et* GOM *mutis* vulgo. *et gratum* GOM, *et* om. DPm. 3 *renouamur* O. 4 *amissas* Avantius *iunctas*, *mixtas* or *nexas* Baehrens in Comm. perhaps *messas.* 5 *dolorei'st* Ellis *dolor est* GOM *dolori est* vulgo.

XCVII 2 *Utrumne* Avantius vulgo *Utrum* GOM Ellis. 5 *hic dentis seseque dedalis* GOM *os dentis* Froehlich *dentis os* Rossbach, Ellis. 6 *ploxeni* Ellis (cf. Quintil. 1. 5. 8): *ploxini* Festus *ploxemi* Lachmann, most old edd., *ploxnio* O *ploxonio* G. 7 *deffessus* O *defessus* GM corr. Doering. *aestum* GOM. 9 *fecit* Gm.

XCVIII 1 *inquam quam* GOM. *pote* om. O. 6 *Hiscas* Voss *Discas* GOM *Dicas* P vulgo before Voss.

XCIX 1 *Sūmpuit* O *Surripuit* GM. 2 and 13 *ambrosio* GOM. 8 *abstersisti* Avantius, many edd. *abstersti* O Ellis *Abstersti guttis* Aldus many edd. *abstersi* G. 9 *Nec* GOM *Ne* DPm. 11 This verse can scarcely be sound: *amori* seems to have come from 15. I suggest *misero me trudere more.*

C 2 *depereunt* ed. Parm. 1473 vulgo, *depereret* GOm. 6 *Perspecta est igni tum* or *igni tum est* ed. *Perfecta est igitur est* OLm. *Perfecta est exigitur est* G. *Perfecta est igitur* or *exigitur* m. Cf. Cic. post Red. in Senatu 9. 23: ut—amicitias igne perspectas tuear. Fam. 9. 16. 2: ut quasi aurum igni sic benevolentia fidelis periculo aliquo perspici possit. De Off. 2. 11. 38: quod

in quo viro perspectum sit, hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur. Ov. Trist. 1. 5. 25: Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.

CI 2 *seras* Markland. 4 *mutam* GOM *mutum* DPm. 7 *hoc* GM. *priscoque* GOM.

CII 1 *Si quoi quid* Maehly. *taciti* Heinsius. *ab antiquo* GOM. 4 *putum* conj. Schwabe.

CIV 1 vitae] *Victi* or *Vetti* Starkie, as this is the solitary exception to the rule mentioned on LIV. 3 *si* om. O. *amarem* Dm *amare* GOM.

CVI 1 *bello* Aldus *obelio* GOM. *esse* GO *ipse* M, Ellis.

CVII 1 *Si quoi quid* Ribbeck *Si quid quid* O *Si quicquid* GM. *cupido optantique* GOM Ellis *cupidoque optantique* Itali: perhaps *cupienti optantique*. 2 *Insperati* Heinsius *Insperanti* GOM. 3 *gratum, Lido quoque carius auro* Ellis, *nobis quoque, carior auro* Walker, Postgate. 7 *hace* Ribbeck *hac ē* O *me est* GM *ab dis* Ellis ed. 2 *aevi* or *aevist* Ellis ed. 1 *hac rem* Postgate. 8 *Optandam vita* Ribbeck *Optandus uita* GOM *Optandam in vita* Postgate *Optandum in vita* Ellis ed. 2 *Optandus? vitam* Ellis ed. 1.

CVIII 1 *Sic homini populari arbitrio* GOM, corr. Statius. 4 *execta* m Itali *exercta* O *exerta* GM, Ellis.

CIX 1 *amore* GOm. 5 *producere* many old edd. But here and Prop. 1. 3. 39 the mss. give *per-*.

CX 3 *quod promisisti* GOM. Munro omits *quod*, and is followed by Baehrens in Comm. *quod promisti* P Itali Ellis. 4 *et fers* Guarinus vulgo *nec fers* GOM Ellis. Munro puts a comma after *saepe*, Ellis and most edd. before it. *saepe* GOM Ellis, *turpe* Avantius many edd. 5 *promisse* Avantius, *promissa* GOM. 7 *est fictae* ed. (*est ficti* Schwabe) *efficit* GOM *effectis* Ellis *est furis* Munro *officium* Marcilius. *auarae est* Calpurnius. 8 *tota* GOM *toto* DPm vulgo *totam* conj. Ellis, Westphal.

CXI 2 *e laudibus eximiast* ed. *est laudibus eximiis* GOM *ex l. eximiis* Passerat, Ellis. *est laus e l. eximiis* Statius. 3 *pars est* GOM *par est* DPm. 4 *parere* Doering, Ellis, om. GOM. *efficere ex patruo* Itali.

CXII 1 *est* GOM. *cum* ed. om. GO. *homo qui* Voss, *homo* GO *homoque* M *homo est qui* Scaliger. 2 *Descendis* ed. *Descendit* GOM vulgo.

CXIII 2 *Meciliam* G Ellis vulgo, *Mecilia* OM: *Mucillam* Pleitner. 4 *Singula* Itali *Singulum* GOM.

CXIV 1 *saltus* Guarinus, Scaliger *salius* or *saluis* GOM *saltu* Palladius, Ellis, vulgo. *Firmano saltu* many edd. The criticism of the poem depends on the answer to the question is *Mentula* vocative or nominative: as *salius* is a natural corruption of *saltus* not of *saltu*, I hold with Baehrens and Schwabe that *Mentula* is vocative: Ellis and most edd. take it as nominative. 6 *tu ipse* Froehlich *ipse* GOM Ellis, who however condemns the reading in his Commentary: the hiatus of the short vowel being impossible. *egeas* Froehlich *egeat* GOM. *dum domi ipse* conj. Ellis. *dum domo ipse* conj. Lachmann.

CXV 1 *habes instar* Lachmann. 2 *maria* GOM: no emendation of any probability has been suggested. 3 *potis sit* DPm *potuisset* GOM. 4 *tot bona* Haupt. 5 *vastasque* Pleitner *saltusque* GOM Ellis. *paludes* Itali *paludesque* GOM Ellis vulgo. 7 *ipse est* m vulgo *ipse si* GOM *ipse es* Lachmann. *auctor* ed. *ultor* GOM. I think it likely that Mamurra had advertised a sale of some of his estates: hence the catalogue here given by Catullus. *Auctor* is the legal name for the person who conveys a title, who has the right to sell a thing, the owner. *ultro* Itali vulgo, Ellis.

CXVI 1 *verba ante* ed. *uenante* GOM, Ellis: but it seems to me absolutely necessary that *requirens* should have an accusative after it: *requirere ut* is not, I think, Latin. 2 *vertere* ed. ('translate') *mittere* GOM Ellis. But not only was there nothing to prevent Catullus

sending his friend Callimachus's poems, but *mittere* is unlikely owing to its occurring in the next pentameter.

i

batriade G *batade* O. 4 So Baehrens: *Telis* (*Celis* O) *infesta mitteremusque* GOM *Tela infesta meum mittere in usque* Muretus *Telis infestum mittere in usque* Lachmann. 7 *Caetra* ed. *Contra* GOM, Ellis, vulgo: *contra* is difficult whether regarded as preposition or adverb. For *caetra* cf. Tac. Agric. 36: Britanni ingentibus gladiis et brevibus caetris missilia nostrorum vitare vel excutere atque ipsi magnam vim telorum superfundere. *euitabimus* GOM *euitamus* DPm Ellis. *apta* ed. *amicta* GM *amitha* O *amictei* Ellis *amictu* Pm *acta* Baehrens. 8 *At fixus* Pm vulgo *Affixus* GOM. *dabis* GOM *dabi* Ellis most edd.

NOTE

The gap in the Numeration from XVII to XXI is owing to the fact that most editions before Lachmann's included here Frag. 2 and Priapea 84, 85.

CATULLI

VERONENSIS

CORRIGENDA

P. ix. l. 9 : *for* equals *read* equal

P. xix. l. 8 : *for* Ascelepiad *read* Asclepiad

P. xx. l. 9 : *after* largely *add* except, perhaps, the rude satirist Lucilius

P. xxvii. l. 12 from foot : *delete remark after* GOM

P. xxxviii. note on LXI. 217 : *add* suae GO

P. xxxix. on LXIII. 5 : *add* iletas acuto GO *before* ilei acuto

P. xlii. on LXIV. 109 : *read* quaeviscumque *before* conj. Ellis

P. xlvi. l. 3 : *insert* B. Schmidt *after* maritum

P. 25, l. 6 : *for* XLVII *read* XLVIII

P. 61, LXVIII. 141 : *for* at qui *read* atqui

P. 63, LXXV. 1 : *for* diducta *read* deducta

P. 90 (Index) : *for* grabatum *read* grabatus

carum nescio quid libet iocari,

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CATULLI

VERONENSIS

LIBER

I

Quoi dono lepidum novum libellum
arido modo pumice expolitum?
Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas
meas esse aliquid putare nugas
iam tum cum ausus es unus Italorum
omne aevum tribus explicare chartis
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.
quare habe tibi quicquid hoc libelli;
qualecumque quod, *o* patrona virgo,
plus uno maneat perenne saeclo.

II

Passer, deliciae meae puellae,
quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere,
quoi primum digitum dare atpetenti
et acris solet incitare morsus,
cum desiderio meo nitenti
carum nescio quid libet iocari,

et solaciolum sui doloris
cord*i es*t, cum gravis acquiesc*i*t ardor ;
tecum ludere sic ut ipsa posse
et tristis animi levare curas,
tam gratum est mihi quam ferunt puellae
pernici aureolum fuisse malum,
quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

III

Lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque,
et quantum est hominum venustiorum.
passer mortuus est meae puellae,
passer, deliciae meae puellae,
quem plus illa oculis suis amabat :
nam mellitus erat suamque norat
ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,
nec sese a gremio illius movebat,
sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc
ad solam dominam usque pipiabat.
qui nunc it per iter tenebri*c*osum
illuc, unde negant redire quemquam.
at vobis male sit, malae tenebrae
Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis :
tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.
o factum male ! *vae mise*lle passer,
*c*uia nunc opera meae puellae
flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

IV

Phasellus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
a*it* fuisse navium celerrimu*s*,
neque *u*llius natantis impetum t*ra*bis
nequ*i*sse praeterire, si*v*e palmulis
opus foret volare si*v*e linteo.
et hoc negat minacis Adriatici

negare litus insulasve Cycladas
Rhodumque nobilem horridamque T*h*rac*i*am
Propontida, trucemve Ponticum sinum,
ubi iste post phasellus antea fuit
comata silva: nam Cyt*o*rio in iugo
loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.
Amastri Pontica et Cyt*o*re buxifer,
tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima
ait phasellus: ultima ex origine
tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,
tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,
et inde tot per impotentia freta
erum tulisse, laeva sive dextera
vocare*t a*ura, sive utrumque Iuppiter
simul secundus incidisset in pedem;
neque ulla vota litoralibus d*e*is
sibi esse facta, cum veniret a mare*i*
novissim*o* hunc ad usque limpidum lacum.
sed haec prius fuere: nunc recondita
senet quiete seque dedicat tibi,
gemelle Cast*or* et gemelle Castoris.

V

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus,
rumoresque senum severiorum
omnes unius aestimemus assis.
soles occidere et redire possunt:
nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux,
nox est perpetua una dormienda.
da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.
dein, cum milia multa fecerimus,
conturba*b*imus illa, ne sciamus,
aut nequis malus invidere possit,
cum tantum sciat esse basiorum.

VI

Flavi, delicias tuas Catullo,
ne*i* sint illepidae atque inelegantes,
velles dicere, nec tacere posses.
verum nescio quid febriculosi
scorti diligis: hoc pudet fateri.
nam te non viduas iacere noctes
nequiquam tacitum cubile clamat
sertis a*c* Syrio fragrans olivo,
pulvinusque peraeque et hic et ille
attritus, tremulique quassa lecti
argutatio inambulatioque.
nam ni*l* st*u*pr*a* valet nihil tacere.
cur? non tam latera ecfutu*t*a panda*s*,
ne*i* tu quid facias ineptiarum.
quare, quicquid habes boni malique,
dic nobis. volo te ac tuos amores
ad caelum lepido vocare versu.

VII

Quaeris, quot mihi basiationes
tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.
quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae
lasarpiciferis iacet *C*yrenis,
oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi
et Bat*t*i veteris sacrum sepulcrum,
aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,
furtivos hominum vident amores,
tam te basia multa basiare
vesano satis et super Catullo est,
quae nec pernumerare curiosi
possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

VIII

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.
ibi illa multa tum iocosa fiebant,
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat.
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
nunc iam illa non vult: tu quoque impote*ns noli*
nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
vale, puella. iam Catullus obdurat,
nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam.
at tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
scelesta ne t*u*. quae tibi manet vita!
quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella?
quem nunc amabis? cuius esse diceris?
quem basiabis? cui labella mordebis?
at tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

IX

Verani, omnibus *o* meis amicis
antista*n*s mihi milibus trecentis,
venistine domum ad tuos Penates
fratresque unanimos *bo*namque matrem?
venisti. o mihi nuntii beati!
visam te incolumem audiamque Hiberum
narrantem loca, facta, nationes,
ut mos est tuus, applicansque collum
iucundum os oculosque saviabor.
o quantum est hominum beatiorum,
quid me laetius est beatiusve?

X

Varus me meus ad suos amores
visum duxerat e foro otiosum,
scortillum, ut mihi tum repente visum est,
non sane illepidum neque invenustum.
huc ut venimus, incidere nobis
sermones varii, in quibus, quid esset
iam Bithynia, quo modo se haberet,
e*c*quonam mihi profuisset aere.
respondi id quod erat, nihil neque ipsis
nec *qu*ae*s*toribus esse nec cohorti.
cur quisquam caput unctius referret?
praesertim quibus esset irrumator
praetor, nec faceret pili cohortem.
'at certe tamen,' inquiunt 'quod illic
natum dicitur esse, comparasti
ad lecticam homines.' ego, ut puellae
unum me facerem beatiorem,
'non' inquam 'mihi tam fuit maligne,
ut, provincia quod mala incidisset,
non possem octo homines parare rectos.'
at mi nullus erat nec hic neque illic,
fractum qu*i* veteris pedem grabati
in collo sibi collocare posset.
hic illa, ut decuit cinaediorem,
'quaeso' inquit 'mihi, mi Catulle, paulum
istos commoda: nam volo ad Serapim
deferri.' 'mane me' inqui*i* puellae;
'istud, quod modo dixeram, me habere,
fugit me ratio: meus sodalis
Cinna est Gaius, is sibi paravit.
verum, utrum illius an mei, quid a*d* me?
utor tam bene quam mihi pararim.
sed tu insulsa male ac molesta vivis,
per quam non licet esse negligentem.'

XI

Furi et Aureli, comites Catulli,
sive in extremos penetra*b*it Indos,
litus ut longe resonante Eoa
    tunditur unda,
sive in Hyrcanos Arabesve molles
seu Sa*c*as sagittiferosve Parthos,
sive qua septemgeminus colorat
    aequora Nilus,
sive trans altas gradietur Alpes,
Caesaris visens monimenta magni,
Gallicum Rhenum horribilesque *v*ultu in
    *u*sque Britannos,
omnia haec, quaecumque fere*t* voluntas
caelitum, temptare simul parati,
pauca nuntiate meae puellae
    non bona dicta.
cum suis vivat valeatque moechis,
quos simul complexa tenet trecentos,
nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium
    ilia rumpens:
nec meum respectet, ut ante, amorem,
qui illius culpa cecidit, velut prati
ultimi flos, praetereunte postquam
    tactus aratro est.

XII

Marrucine Asini, manu sinistra
non belle uteris in ioco atque vino:
tollis lintea neglegentiorum.
hoc *s*alsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte:
quamvis sordida res et invenusta est.
non credis mihi? crede Pollioni
fratri, qui tua furta vel talento

mu*l*tari velit: est enim leporum
di*ff*ertus puer ac facetiarum.
quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos
expecta, aut mihi linteum remitte,
quod me non movet aestimatione,
verum est mnemosynum mei sodalis.
nam sudaria Saetaba ex Hibere*is*
miserunt mihi muneri Fabullus
et Veranius: haec amem necesse est
*u*t Veraniolum meum et Fabullum.

XIII

Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me
paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,
si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam
cenam, non sine candida puella
et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis.
haec si, *i*nquam, attuleris, venuste noster,
cenabis bene: nam tui Catulli
plenus sacculus est aranearum.
sed contra accipies meros amores
seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:
nam unguentum dabo quod meae puellae
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

XIV

Ne*i* te plus oculis meis amarem,
iucundissime Calve, munere isto
odissem te odio Vatiniano:
nam quid feci ego quidve sum locutus,
cur me tot male perderes poetis?
isti di mala multa d*e*nt clienti,

qui tantum tibi misit impiorum.
quod si, ut suspicor, hoc novum ac repertum
munus dat tibi Sulla litterator,
non est mi male, sed bene ac beate,
quod non dispereunt tui labores.
di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum !
quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum
misti, continuo ut die periret,
Saturnalibus, optimo dierum !
non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit :
nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum
curram scrinia, Caesios, Aquinos,
Suffen*u*m, omnia colligam venena,
ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.
vos hinc interea valete abite
illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,
saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

XIVb

Si qui forte mearum ineptiarum
lectores eritis manusque vestras
non horrebitis admovere nobis,
*

XV

Commendo tibi me ac meos amores,
Aureli. veniam peto pudente*r*,
ut, si quicquam animo tuo cupisti,
quod castum expeteres et integellum,
conserves puerum mihi pudice,
non dico a populo : nihil veremur
istos, qui in platea modo huc modo illuc
in re praetereunt sua occupati :
verum a te metuo tuoque pene
infesto pueris bonis malisque.

quem tu qua lubet, ut *l*ubet, moveto
quantum vis, ubi erit foris paratum:
hunc unum excipio, ut puto, pudenter.
quod si te mala mens furorque vecors
in tantam impulerit, sceleste, culpam,
ut nostrum insidiis caput lacessas;
a tum te miserum malique fati,
quem attractis pedibus patente porta
percurrent raphanique mugilesque.

XVI

*P*edicabo ego vos et irrumabo,
Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi,
qui me ex versiculis meis putastis,
quod sunt molliculi, parum pudicum.
nam castum esse decet pium poetam
ipsum, versiculos nihil necesse est,
qui tum denique habent salem ac leporem,
si s*u*nt molliculi ac parum pudici
et quod pruriat incitare possunt,
non dico pueris, sed his pilosis,
qui duros nequeunt movere lumbos.
vos, qu*i* milia multa basiorum
legistis, male me marem putatis?
*p*edicabo ego vos et irrumabo.

XVII

O C*o*lonia, quae cupis ponte l*u*dere longo,
et salire paratum habes, sed vereris inepta
crura ponticuli a*e*sculeis stantis in redivivis,
ne supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat;
sic tibi bonus ex tua pons libidine fiat,
in quo vel Salisubsili sacra suscipi*u*nt*o*:
munus hoc mihi maximi da, Colonia, risus.

quendam municipem meum de tuo volo ponte
ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque,
verum totius ut lacus pu*tid*aeque paludis
lividissima maximeque est profunda vorago.
insulsissimus est homo, nec sapit pueri instar
bimuli tremula patris dormientis in ulna.
quoi cum sit viridissimo nupta flore puella
(et puella tenellulo delicatior haedo,
asservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis),
ludere hanc sinit ut lubet, nec pili facit uni,
nec *s*e sublevat ex sua parte, sed velut alnus
in fossa Liguri iacet sup*p*er*n*ata securi,
tantundem omnia sentiens quam si nulla sit usquam.
talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit,
ipse qui sit, utrum sit an non sit, id quoque nescit.
nunc eum volo de tuo ponte mittere pronum,
si pote stolidum repente excitare veternum
et supinum animum in gravi derelinquere caeno,
ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula.

XXI

Aureli, pater esuritionum,
non harum modo, sed quot aut fuerunt
aut sunt aut aliis erunt in annis,
pedicare cupis meos amores.
nec clam : nam simul e*s*, iocaris una,
haeres ad latus, omnia experi*r*is.
frustra : nam insidias mihi instruentem
tangam te prior irrumatione.
atque id si faceres satur, tacerem :
nunc ipsum id doleo, quod esurire
me*llitus* puer et sitire discet.
quare desin*e*, dum licet pudico,
ne finem facias, sed irrumatus.

XXII

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,
homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,
idemque longe plurimos facit versus.
puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura
perscripta, nec sic ut fit in palimpsesto
relata: chartae regiae, nove*i* libri,
novi umbilici, lora rubra, membranae,
de*r*ecta plumbo, et pumice omnia aequata.
haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.
hoc quid putemus esse? qui modo scurra
aut siquid hac re tritius videbatur,
idem infaceto est infacet*ior* rure,
simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam
aeque est beatus a*c* poema cum scribit:
tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.
nimirum idem omnes fallimur, neque est quisquam,
quem non in aliqua re videre Suffenum
possis. suus cuique attributus est error:
sed non videmus, manticae quod in tergo est.

XXIII

Furei, cui neque servos est neque arca
nec cimex neque araneus neque ignis,
verum est et pater et noverca, quorum
dentes vel silicem comesse possunt;
est pulchre tibi cum tuo parente
et cum coniuge lignea parentis.
nec mirum: bene nam valetis omnes,
pulchre concoquitis, nihil timetis,
non incendia, non graves ruinas,
non *fur*ta impia, non dolos veneni,

non casus alios periculorum.
atqui corpora sicciora cornu
aut siquid magis aridum est habetis
sole et frigore et esuritione.
quare non tibi sit bene ac beate?
a te sudor abest, abest saliva,
mucus*q*ue et mala pituita nasi.
hanc ad munditiem adde mundiorem,
quod culus tibi purior salillo est,
nec toto decies cacas in anno,
atque id durius est faba et l*u*pillis,
quod tu si manibus teras fricesque,
non umquam digitum inquinare posses.
haec tu commoda tam beata, Furi,
noli spernere nec putare parvi,
et sestertia quae soles precari
centum desine: nam sat *e*s beatus.

XXIV

O qui flosculus es Iuventiorum,
non horum modo, sed quo*t* aut fuerunt
aut posthac aliis erunt in annis,
mallem divitias Midae dedisses
isti, quoi neque servos est neque arca,
quam sic te sineres ab illo amari.
'quid? non est homo bellus?' inquies. est:
sed bello huic neque servos est neque arca.
hoc tu quam lubet abice elevaque:
nec servom tamen ille habet neque arcam.

XXV

Cinaede Thalle, mollior cuniculi capillo
vel anseris medullula vel imula oricilla,
vel pene languido senis situque araneoso,

idemque Thalle turbida rapacior procella,
cum diva m*i*l*u*or*um* aves ostendit oscitantes,
remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti,
sudariumque Saetabum catagraphosque Thynos,
inepte, quae palam soles habere tamquam avita.
quae nunc tuis ab unguibus reglutina et remitte,
ne laneum latusculum manusque mollicellas
inus*t*a turpiter tibi flagella conscribillent,
et insolenter aestues velut *minu*ta magno
deprensa navis in mari vesaniente vento.

XXVI

Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri
flatus opposita est neque ad Favoni
nec saevi Boreae aut Apheliotae,
verum ad milia quindecim et ducentos.
o ventum horribilem atque pestilentem!

XXVII

Minister vetuli puer Falerni
inger mi calices amariores,
ut lex Postumiae iubet magistrae
ebrios*o* acino ebriosioris.
at vos quo lubet hinc abite, lymphae,
vini pernicies, et ad severos
migrate. hic merus est Thyonianus.

XXVIII

Pisonis comites, cohors inanis,
aptis sarcinulis et expeditis,
Verani optime tuque mi Fabulle,
quid rerum geritis? satisne cum isto

vappa frigoraque et famem tulistis?
ecquidnam in tabulis patet lucelli
expensum, ut mihi, qui meum secutus
praetorem refero datum lucello
'o Memmi, bene me ac diu supinum
tota ista trabe lentus irrumasti.'
sed, quantum video, pari fuistis
casu: nam nihilo minore verpa
farti estis. pete nobiles amicos.
at vobis mala multa di deaeque
dent, obprobria Romulei Remique.

XXIX

Quis hoc potest videre, quis potest pati,
nisi impudicus et vorax et aleo,
Mamurram habere quod Comata Gallia
habebat *an*te et ultima Britannia?
cinaede Romule, haec videbis et feres?
et ille nunc superbus et superfluens
perambula*b*it omnium cubilia
ut albulus columbus aut Adoneus?
cinaede Romule, haec videbis et feres?
es impudicus et vorax et aleo.
eone nomine, imperator unice,
fuisti in ultima occidentis insula,
ut ista vostra diffutu*t*a mentula
ducenties comesset aut trecenties?
quid est alit sinistra liberalitas?
parum expatravit an parum *h*elluatus est?
paterna prim*a* lancinata sunt bona:
secunda praeda Pontica: inde tertia
Hibera, quam scit amnis aurifer Tagus.
habenda Galli*c*a *ul*tim*a* et Britanni*c*a?
quid hunc malum fovetis? aut quid hic potest,
nisi uncta devorare patrimonia?

eone nomine, urbis o p*o*tissime*i*,
socer generque, perdidistis omnia?

XXX

Alfene immemor atque unanimis false sodalibus,
iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?
iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?
nec facta impia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent.
quae tu negligis, ac me miserum deseris in malis.
eheu quid faciant, dic*e*, homines, cuive habeant fidem?
certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, *me*
inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.
idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque
ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aerias sinis.
si tu oblitus es, *a*t di meminerunt, meminit Fides,
quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

XXXI

Paene insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
ocelle, quascumque in liquentibus stagnis
marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus,
quam te libente*r* quamque laetus inviso,
vix mi ipse credens Thyniam atque Bithynos
liquisse campos et videre te in tuto!
o quid solutis est beatius curis?
cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum
desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.
hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
salve, o venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude:
gaudete vos quoque *un*di*qu*e *o* lacus undae:
ridete, quicquid est domi cachinnorum.

XXXII

Amabo, mea dulcis Ipsithilla,
meae deliciae, mei lepores,
iube ad te veniam meridiatum.
et si iusseris, illud adiuvato,
nequis liminis obseret tabellam,
neu tibi lubeat foras abire,
sed domi maneas paresque nobis
novem continuas fututiones.
verum, siquid ages, statim iubeto:
nam pransus iaceo et satur supinus
pertundo tunicamque palliumque.

XXXIII

O furum optime balneariorum
Vibenni pater, et cinaede fili,
(nam dextra pater inquinatiore,
culo filius est voraciore)
cur non exilium malasque in oras
itis? quandoquidem patris rapinae
notae sunt populo, et natis pilosas,
fili, non potes asse venditare.

XXXIV

Dianae sumus in fide
puellae et pueri integri:
Dianam pueri integri
puellaeque canamus.
o Latonia, maximi
magna progenies Iovis,
quam mater prope Deliam
deposivit olivam,

montium domina ut fores
silvarumque virentium
saltuumque reconditorum
*a*mniumque sonantum.
tu Lucina dolentibus
Iuno dicta puerperis,
tu potens Trivia et notho es
dicta lumine Luna.
tu cursu, dea, menstru*o*
metiens iter annuum
rustica agricolae bonis
tecta frugibus exples.
sis quocumque tibi placet
sancta nomine, Romulique
antique ut solita es bona
sospites ope gentem.

XXXV

Poetae tenero, meo sodali
velim Caecilio, papyre, dicas,
Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens
Comi moenia Lariumque litus.
nam quasdam volo cogitationes
amici accipiat sui meique.
quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,
quamvis candida milies puella
euntem revocet manusque collo
ambas iniciens roget morari,
quae nunc, si mihi vera nuntiantur,
illum deperit impotente amore:
nam quo tempore legit incohatam
Dindymi dominam, ex eo misellae
ignes interiorem edunt medullam.
ignosco tibi, Sapphica puella
musa doctior: est enim venuste
Magna Caecili*o* incohata mater.

XXXVI

Annales Volusi, cacata charta,
votum solvite pro mea puella.
nam sanctae Veneri Cupidinique
vovit, si sibi restitutus essem
de*r*issemque truces vibrare iambos,
electissima pessimi poetae
scripta tardipedi deo daturam
infelicibus ustilanda lignis.
et h*ae*c pessima se puella vidit
iocos*is* lepide vovere divis.
nunc, o caeruleo creata ponto,
quae sanctum Idalium Uriosque apertos
quaeque Ancona Cnidumque harundinosam
colis *quae*que Amathunta quaeque G*o*lg*o*s,
quaeque Dur*r*achium Hadriae tabernam,
acceptum face redditumque votum,
si non illepidum neque invenustum est.
at vos interea venite in ignem,
pleni *r*uris et inficetiarum
annales Volusi, cacata charta.

XXXVII

Salax taberna vosque contubernales,
a pilleatis nona fratribus pila,
solis putatis esse mentulas vobis,
solis licere, quicquid est puellarum,
confut*u*ere et putare ceteros hircos?
an, continenter quod sedetis insulsi
centum an ducenti, non putatis ausurum
me una ducentos irrumare sessores?
atqui putate: namque totius vobis
frontem tabernae sopionibus scribam.

puella nam me quae meo*s* sinu*s* fugit,
amata tantum quantum amabitur nulla,
pro qua mihi sunt magna bella pugnata,
consedit istic. hanc boni beatique
omnes amatis, et quidem, quod indignum est,
omnes pusilli et semitarii moechi;
tu praeter omnes une de capillatis,
cuniculosae Celtiberiae fili,
Egnati, opaca quem bonum facit barba
et dens Hibera defricatus urina.

XXXVIII

Malest, C*o*rnifici, tuo Catullo,
malest, me hercule, et laboriose,
et magis magis in dies et horas.
quem tu, quod minimum facillimumque est,
qua solatus es allocutione?
irascor tibi. sic meos amores?
paulum quid lubet allocutionis,
maestius lacrimis Simonideis.

XXXIX

Egnatius, quod candidos habet dentes,
renidet usque quaque. sei ad rei ventum est
subsellium, cum orator excitat fletum,
renidet ille. si ad pii rogum fili
lugetur, orba cum flet unicum mater,
renidet ille: quicquid est, ubicumque est,
quodcumque agit, renidet. hunc habet morbum,
neque elegantem, ut arbitror, neque urbanum.
quare monendum *te* est mihi, bone Egnati.
si urbanus esses aut Sabinus aut Tiburs
aut parcus Umber aut obesus Etruscus
aut Lanuvinus ater atque dentatus

aut Transpadanus, ut meos quoque attingam,
aut qui lubet, qui puriter lavit dentes,
tamen renidere usque quaque te nollem:
nam risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.
nunc Celtiber *es*: Celtiberia in terra,
quod quisque minxit, hoc sibi solet mane
dentem atque russam defricare gingivam,
ut quo iste voster expolitior dens est,
hoc te amplius bibisse praedicet lot*i*.

XL

Quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,
agit pracipitem in meos iambos?
qui deus tibi non bene advocatus
vecordem parat excitare rixam?
an ut pervenias in ora vulgi?
quid vis? qua lubet esse notus optas?
eris, quandoquidem meos amores
cum longa voluisti amare poena.

XLI

Ameana puella defututa
tota milia me decem poposcit,
ista turpiculo puella naso,
decoctoris amica Formiani.
propinqui, quibus est puella curae,
amicos medicosque convocate:
non est sana puella, nec rogare,
qualis sit, solet ae*s* imaginosum.

XLII

Adeste, hendecasyllabi, quot estis
omnes undique, quotquot estis omnes.

iocum me putat esse moecha turpis
et negat mihi vestra reddituram
pugillaria, si pati potestis.
persequamur eam, et reflagitemus.
quae sit, quaeritis. illa, quam videtis
turpe incedere, mimice ac moleste,
ridentem catuli ore Gallicani.
circumsistite eam, et reflagitate,
'moecha putida, redde codicillos,
redde, putida moecha, codicillos.'
non assis facis? o lutum, lupanar,
aut si perditius potest quid esse.
sed non est tamen hoc satis putandum.
quod si non aliud potest, ruborem
ferreo canis exprimamus ore.
conclamate iterum altiore voce
'moecha putida, redde codicillos,
redde, putida moecha, codicillos.'
sed nil proficimus, nihil movetur.
mutanda est ratio modusque *v*obis,
siquid proficere amplius potestis;
'pudica et proba, redde codicillos.'

XLIII

Salve, nec minimo puella naso
nec bello pede nec nigris ocellis
nec longis digitis nec ore sicco
nec sane nimis elegante lingua,
decoctoris amica Formiani.
ten provincia narrat esse bellam?
tecum Lesbia nostra comparatur?
o saeclum insapiens et infacetum!

XLIV

O funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs,
(nam te esse Tiburtem autumant, quibus non est
cordi Catullum laedere: at quibus cordi est,
quovis Sabinum pignor*e* esse contendunt)
sed seu Sabine sive verius Tiburs,
fui libenter in tua suburbana
villa *m*alamque pectore expul*i* *t*ussim,
non inmerenti quam mihi me*u*s ve*n*t*e*r,
dum sumptuosas appeto, dedit, cenas.
nam, Sestianus dum volo esse conviva,
orationem in Antium petitorem
plenam veneni et pestilentiae legi.
hic me gravedo frigida et frequens tussis
quassavit usque dum in tuum sinum fugi
et me recuravi otioque et urtica.
quare refectus maximas tibi grates
ago, meum quod non es ulta peccatum.
nec deprecor iam, si nefaria scripta
Sesti recepso, qui*n* gravedinem et tussim
non mi, sed ipsi Sestio ferat frigus,
qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi.

XLV

Acmen Septimius suos amores
tenens in gremio 'mea' inquit 'Acme,
ni te perdite amo atque amare porro
omnes sum assidue paratus annos
quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
solus in Libya India*v*e tosta
caesio veniam obvius leoni.'
hoc ut dixit, Amor *manu* sinistra
dextra*m* sternuit approbatione*m*.

at Acme leviter caput reflectens
et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
illo purpureo ore saviata
'sic' inquit 'mea vita Septimille,
huic uni domino usque serviamus,
ut multo mihi maior acriorque
ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.'
hoc ut dixit, Amor, sinistra ut ante,
dextram sternuit approbationem.
nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
mutuis animis amant amantur.
unam Septimius misellus Acmen
mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque:
uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
facit delicias libidinesque.
quis ullos homines beatiores
vidit, quis Venerem auspicatiorem?

XLVI

Iam ver egelidos refert tepores,
iam caeli furor aequinoctialis
iucundis Zephyri silescit aureis.
linquantur Phrygii, Catulle, campi
Nicaeaeque ager uber aestuo*s*ae:
ad claras Asiae volemus urbes.
iam mens praetrepidans avet vagari,
iam laeti studio pedes vigescunt.
o dulces comitum valete coetus,
longe quos simul a domo profectos
diverse *m*aria e*t* viae reportant.

XLVII

Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae
Pisonis, scabies famesque mundi,

vos Veraniolo meo et Fabullo
verpus praeposuit Priapus ille?
vos convivia lauta sumptuose
de die facitis? mei sodales
quaerunt in trivio vocationes?

XLVIII

Mellitos oculos tuos, Iuventi,
siquis me sinat usque basiare,
usque ad milia basiem trecenta,
nec *mi* umquam *v*ide*a*r satur futurus,
non si densior aridis aristis
sit nostrae seges osculationis.

XLIX

Disertissime Romuli nepotum,
quot sunt quotque fuere, Marce Tulli,
quotque post aliis erunt in annis,
gratias tibi maximas Catullus
agit pessimus omnium poeta,
tanto pessimus omnium poeta,
quanto tu optimus omnium patronus.

L

Hesterno, Licini, die otiosi
multum lusimus in meis tabellis,
ut convenerat esse; delicatos
scribens versiculos uterque nostrum
ludebat numero modo hoc modo illoc,
reddens mutua per iocum atque vinum.
atque illinc abii tuo lepore
incensus, Licini, faceti*is*que,
ut nec me miserum cibus iuvaret,

nec somnus tegeret quiete ocellos,
sed toto indomitus furore lecto
versarer cupiens videre lucem,
ut tecum loquerer, simulque ut essem.
at defessa labore membra postquam
semimortua lectulo iacebant,
hoc, iucunde, tibi poema feci,
ex quo perspiceres meum dolorem.
nunc audax cave *s*is, precesque nostras
oramus cave despuas, ocell*e*,
ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te.
est vemens dea: laedere hanc caveto.

LI

Ille mi par esse deo videtur,
ille, si fas est, superare divos,
qui sedens adversus identidem te
spectat et audit
dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis
eripit sensus mihi: nam simul te,
Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi
vocis in ore.
lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
flamma demanat, sonitu suopte
tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
lumina nocte.

LIb

Otium, Catull*e*, tibi molestum est:
otio exultas nimiumque gestis.
otium et reges prius et beatas
perdidit urbes.

LII

Quid est, Catulle? quid moraris emori?
sella in curuli Struma No*n*ius sedet,
per consulatum perierat Vatinius:
quid est, Catulle? quid moraris *e*mori?

LIII

Risi nescio quem modo e corona,
qui, cum mirifice Vatiniana
meus crimina Calvos explicasset,
admirans ait haec manusque tollens,
'di magni, salap*u*tium disertum!'

LIV

Othonis caput, (oppido est pusillum)
Heri rustice; semilauta crura,
subtile et leve peditum Libonis,
si non omnia, displicere vellem
tibi, et *F*uficio seni recocto.

LIVb

Irascere iterum meis iambis
inmerentibus, unice imperator.

LV

Oramus, si forte non molestu*m* est,
demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae.
te campo quaesivimus minore,
te in circo, te in omnibus libellis,
te in templo summi Iovis sacrato,

in Magni simul ambulatione.
femellas omnes, amice, prendi,
quas vultu vidi tamen seren*o*.
a vel te sic ipse flagitabam,
'Camerium mihi, pessimae puellae.'
quaedam inquit nudum reduc*ta pectus*,
'en hic in roseis latet papillis.'
sed te iam ferre Herculei labos est.
[non custos si fingar ille Cretum,
non si Pegaseo ferar volatu,
non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus,
non Rhesi niveae citaeque bigae;
adde huc plumipedes volatilesque,
ventorumque simul require cursum:
quos iunctos, Cameri, mihi dicares,
defessus tamen omnibus medullis
et multis languoribus peresus
essem te mihi, amice, quaeritando.]
tanto ten fastu negas, amice?
dic nobis ubi sis futurus, ede
audacter, committe, crede luce*i*.
num te lacteolae tenent puellae?
si linguam clauso tenes in ore,
fructus proicies amoris omnes:
verbosa gaudet Venus loquella.
vel si vis, licet obseres palatum,
dum nostri sis particeps amoris.

LVI

O rem ridiculam, Cato, et iocosam
dignamque auribus et tuo cachinno.
ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum:
res est ridicula et nimis iocosa.
deprendi modo pupulum puellae
trusantem: hunc ego, si placet Dionae,
protelo rigid*o* me*o* cecidi.

LVII

Pulchre convenit improbis cinaedis,
Mamurrae pathicoque Caesarique.
nec mirum: maculae pares utrisque,
urbana altera et illa Formiana,
impressae resident nec eluentur:
morbosi pariter, gemelli utrique,
uno in lecticulo erudituli ambo,
non hic quam ille magis vorax adulter,
rivales soci*ei* puellularum.
pulchre convenit improbis cinaedis.

LVIII

Caeli, Lesbia *n*ostra, Lesbia illa,
illa Lesbia, quam Catullus unam
plus quam se atque suos amavit omnes,
nunc in quadriviis et angiportis
glubit magna*n*im*os* Remi nepotes.

LIX

Bononiensis rufa rufuli*i* fellat
uxor Meneni, saepe quam in sepulcretis
vidistis ipso rapere de rogo cenam,
cum devolutum ex igne prosequens panem
ab semiraso tunderetur ustore.

LX

Num te leaena montibus Libys*t*inis
aut Scylla latrans infima inguinum parte
tam mente dura procreavit ac taetra,
ut supplicis vocem in novissimo casu
contemptam haberes a nimis fero corde?

LXI

Collis o Heliconii
cultor, Uraniae genus,
qui rapis teneram ad virum
virginem, o Hymenaee Hymen,
  o Hymen Hymenaee;
cinge tempora floribus
suave olentis amaraci,
flammeum cape, laetus huc
huc veni niveo gerens
  luteum pede soccum.
excitusque hilari die
nuptialia concinens
voce carmina tinnula
pelle humum pedibus, manu
  pineam quate taedam.
namque Iunia Ma*n*lio,
qualis Idalium colens
venit ad Phrygium Venus
iudicem, bona cum bona
  nubet alite virgo,
floridis velut enitens
myrtus Asia ramulis,
quos *H*amadryades deae
ludicrum sibi rosido
  nutriunt umore.
quare age huc aditum ferens
perge linquere Thespiae
rupis Aonios specus,
nympha quos super irrigat
  frigerans Aganippe.
ac domum dominam voca
coniugis cupidam novi,
mentem amore revinc*i*ens,
ut tenax *h*edera huc et huc
  arborem implicat errans.

vosque item simul, integrae
virgines, quibus advenit
par dies, agite in *m*odum
dicite 'o Hymenaee Hymen,
  o Hymen Hymenaee,'
ut lubentius, audiens
se citarier ad suum
munus, huc aditum ferat
dux bonae Veneris, boni
  coniugator amoris.
quis deus magis a*ncxi*is
est petendus amantibus?
quem colent homines magis
caelitum? o Hymenaee Hymen,
  o Hymen Hymenaee.
te suis *t*remulus parens
invocat, tibi virgines
zonula soluunt sinus,
te timens cupida novos
  captat aure marit*u*s.
tu fero iuveni in manus
floridam ipse puellulam
dedis a gremio suae
matris, o Hymenaee Hymen,
  o Hymen Hymenaee.
nil potest sine te Venus,
fama quod bona comprobet,
commodi capere: at potest
te volente. quis huic deo
  compararier ausit?
nulla quit sine te domus
liberos dare, nec parens
stirpe *n*itier: at potest
te volente. quis huic deo
  compararier ausit?
quae tuis careat sacris,
non queat dare praesides

terra finibus: at queat
te volente. quis huic deo
   compararier ausit?
claustra pandite ianuae,
virgo adest. viden ut faces
splendidas quatiunt comas?
* * * *
tardet ingenuus pudor:
quem tamen magis audiens
   flet, quod ire necesse est.
flere desine: non tibi, Au-
runculeia, periculum est,
nequa femina pulchrior
clarum ab Oceano diem
   viderit venientem.
talis in vario sólet
divitis domini hortulo
stare flos hyacinthinus.
sed moraris, abit dies:
   prodeas, nova nupta.
prodeas, nova nupta, si
iam videtur, et audias
nostra verba. viden? faces
aureas quatiunt comas:
   prodeas, nova nupta.
non tuus levis in mala
deditus vir adultera
pro*br*a turpia persequens
a tuis teneris volet
   secubare papillis,
lenta qui velut adsitas
vitis implicat arbores,
implicabitur in tuum
complexum. sed abit dies:
   prodeas, nova nupta.
o cubile, quod omnibus
* * * *

candido pede lecti,
quae tuo veniunt ero,
quanta gaudia, quae vaga
nocte, quae medio die
gaudeat! sed abit dies:
prodeas, nova nupta.
tollite, *o* pueri, faces:
flammeum video venire.
ite, concinite in modum
'io Hymen Hymenaee io,
io Hymen Hymenaee.'
ne diu taceat procax
Fescennina *i*ocatio,
nec nuces pueris neget
desertum domini audiens
concubinus amorem.
da nuces pueris, iners
concubine: satis diu
lusisti nucibus: lubet
iam servire Talassio.
concubine, nuces da.
sordebant tibi vilicae,
concubine, hodie atque heri:
nunc tuum cinerarius
tondet os. miser a miser
concubine, nuces da.
dicer*is* male te a tuis
unguentate glabris marite
abstinere: sed abstine.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
io Hymen Hymenaee.
scimus haec tibi quae licent
sola cognita: sed marito
ista non eadem licent.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
io Hymen Hymenaee.
nupta, tu quoque, quae tuus

vir petet, cave ne neges,
ni petitum aliunde eat.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee.
en tibi domus ut potens
et beata viri tui,
quae tibi *be*ne servi*a*t
(io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee)
usque dum tremulum movens
cana tempus anilitas
omnia omnibus annuit.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee.
transfer omine cum bono
limen aureolos pedes,
rasilemque s*u*bi forem.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee.
aspice, *i*n*t*us ut accubans
vir tuus Tyrio in toro
totus immineat tibi.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee.
illi non minus ac tibi
pectore uritur intimo
flamma, sed penite magis.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee
mitte brachiolum teres,
praetextate, puell*ul*ae :
iam cubile adeat viri.
io Hymen Hymenaee io,
  io Hymen Hymenaee.
iam bonae senibus v*ir*is
cognitae be*n*e feminae,
collocate puell*ul*am.

io Hymen Hymenaee io,
io Hymen Hymenaee.
iam licet venias, marite:
uxor in thalamo tibi est,
ore floridulo nitens,
alba parthenice velut
luteumve papaver.
at, marit*e*, *i*ta me iuven*t*
caelites, nihilo minus
pulcher es, neque te Venus
neglegit. sed abit dies:
perge, ne remorare.
non diu remoratus es,
iam venis. bona te Venus
iuverit, quoniam palam
quod cupis cupis et bonum
non abscond*i*s amorem.
ille pulveris *Af*ricei
siderumque micantium
subducat numerum prius,
qui *v*ostri numerare volt
multa milia ludei.
ludite ut lubet, et brevi
liberos date: non decet
tam vetus sine liberis
nomen esse, sed indidem
semper ingenerari.
Torquatus volo parvulus
matris e gremio suae
porrigens teneras manus
dulce rideat ad patrem
semihiante labello.
sit suo similis patri
Manlio et facile omnibus
noscitetur ab inscie*i*s
et pudicitiam su*ae*
matris indicet ore.

talis illius a bona
matre laus genus approbet,
qualis unica ab optima
matre Telemacho manet
  fama Penelopeo.
claudite ostia, virgines:
lusimus satis. at, bonei
coniuges, b*e*ne vi*vi*te et
munere assidue valentem
  exercete iuventam.

LXII

IVVENES

Vesper adest: iuvenes, consurgite: Vesper Olympo
expectata diu vix tandem lumina tollit.
surgere iam tempus, iam pinguis linquere mensas:
iam veniet virgo, iam dicetur Hymenaeus.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

VIRGINES

Cernitis, innuptae, iuvenes? consurgite contra.
nimirum Oetaeos ostendit Noctifer ig*n*es.
sic certes*t*: viden ut perniciter exiluere?
non temere exiluere: canent, quod visere par est.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

IVVENES

Non facilis nobis, aequales, palma parata est:
aspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt.
non frustra meditantur: habent memorabile quod sit.
nec mirum, penitus quae tota mente laborant.
nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures:
iure igitur vincemur: amat victoria curam.
quare nunc animos saltem committite vestros:

dicere iam incipient, iam respondere decebit.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

VIRGINES

Hespere, qui caelo fertur crudelior ignis?
qui natam possis conplexu avellere matris,
conplexu*m* matris retinentem avellere natam,
et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.
quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

IVVENES

Hespere, qui caelo lucet iucundior ignis?
qui desponsa tua firmes conubia flamma,
quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes,
nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.
quid datur a divis felici optatius hora?
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

VIRGINES

Hesperus e nobis, aequales, abstulit unam.
* * * * * *
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

IVVENES

* * * * * *
namque tuo adventu vigilat custodia semper.
nocte latent fures, quos idem saepe revertens,
Hespere, mutato comprendis nomine Eo*u*s.
at libet innuptis ficto te carpere questu.
quid tum, si carpunt, tacita quem mente requirunt?
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

VIRGINES

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,
ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro,
quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat imber;
multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae:

idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae:
sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est:
cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
nec pueris iucunda manet nec cara puellis.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee.

IVVENES

Ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo,
numquam se extollit, numquam mitem educat uvam,
sed tenerum prono deflectens pondere corpus
iam iam contingit summum radice flagellum;
hanc nulli agricolae, nulli coluere iuvenci:
at si forte eadem est ulmo coniuncta marito,
multi illam agricolae, multi coluere iuvenci:
sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum inculta senescit:
cum par conubium maturo tempore adepta est,
c*a*ra viro magis et minus est invisa parenti.

Et tu ne pugna cum tali coniuge, virgo.
non aequom est pugnare, pater cui tradidit ipse,
ipse pater cum matre, quibus parere necesse est.
virginitas non tota tua est, ex parte parentum est:
tertia pars patri, pars est data tertia matri,
tertia sola tua est: noli pugnare duobus,
qui genero sua iura simul cum dote dederunt.
Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee!

LXIII

Super alta vectus At*t*is celeri rate maria
Phrygium ut nemus citato cupide pede tetigit,
adiitque opaca silvis redimita loca deae,
stimulatus *i*bi furenti rabie, vagus animi,
devolsit ile*i* acuto sibi ponder*a* silic*e*.

itaque ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro,
etiam recente terrae sola sanguine maculans
niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum,
typanum, tubam Cybel*l*es, tua, mater, initia,
quatiensque terga taurei teneris cava digitis
canere haec suis adorta est tremebunda comitibus.
'agite ite ad alta, Gallae, Cybeles nemora simul,
simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora,
aliena quae petentes velut exules loca
sectam meam executae duce me mihi comites
rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi,
et corpus evirastis Veneris nimio odio,
hilarate co*n*citatis erroribus animum.
mora tarda mente cedat: simul ite, sequimini
Phrygiam ad domum Cybelles, Phrygia ad nemora deae,
ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,
tibicen ubi canit Phryx curvo grave calamo,
ubi capita Maenades vi iaciunt *h*ederigerae,
ubi sacra sancta acutis ululatibus agitant,
ubi suevit illa divae volitare vaga cohors;
quo nos decet citatis celerare tripudiis.'
simul haec comitibus At*t*is cecinit notha mulier,
thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat,
leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recrepant,
viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus.
furibunda simul anhelans vaga vadit anim*am* agens
comitata tympano At*t*is per opaca nemora dux,
veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi:
rapidae ducem secuntur Gallae proper*i*pedem.
itaque, ut domum Cybelles tetigere lassulae,
nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere.
piger his labante languore oculos sopor operit:
abit in quiete molli rabidus furor animi.
sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis
lustravit aethera album, sola dura, mare ferum,
pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus,

ibi Somnus excitum Attin fugiens citus abiit :
trepidante *e*um recepit dea Pasithe*a* sinu.
ita de quiete molli rapida sine rabie
simul ipse pectore At*t*is sua facta recoluit,
liquidaque mente vidit sine queis ubique foret,
animo aestuante rusum reditum ad vada *t*etulit.
ibi maria vasta visens lacrimantibus oculis,
patriam allocuta maesta*st* ita voce miseriter.
'patria o mei creatrix, patria o mea genetrix,
ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut erifugae
famuli solent, ad Idae *t*etuli nemora pedem,
ut aput nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem,
et earum o*pac*a adirem furibunda latibula,
ubinam aut quibus locis te positam, patria, reor?
cupit ipsa p*u*pula a*d* te sibi dirigere aciem,
rabie fera carens dum breve tempus animus est.
egone a mea remota haec ferar in nemora domo?
patria, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero?
abero foro, palaestra, stadio et g*u*m*i*nasiis?
miser a miser, querendum est etiam atque etiam, anime.
quod enim genus figuraest, ego non quod *h*ab*u*erim?
ego m*i*les, ego adolescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,
ego gymnasei fui flos, ego eram decus olei :
mihi ianuae frequentes, mihi limina tepida,
mihi floridis c*oro*lis redimita domus erat,
linquendum ubi esset orto mihi sol*e* cubiculum.
ego n*un*c deum ministra et Cybeles famula ferar?
ego Maenas, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis ero?
ego viridis algida Idae n*iv*e amicta loca colam?
ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus,
ubi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus?
iam iam dolet quod egi, iam iamque paenitet.'
roseis ut huic labellis sonitus *citus* a*b*iit
geminas deorum ad aures nova nuntia referens,
*i*bi iuncta iuga resolvens Cybele leonibus
laevumque pecoris hostem stimulans ita loquitur.

'agedum' inquit 'age ferox *i*, fac ut hunc furor *abigat*,
fac ut*i* furoris ictu reditum in nemora ferat,
mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit.
age caede terga cauda, tua ver*b*era patere,
fac cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent,
rutilam ferox torosa cervice quate iubam.'
ait haec minax Cybelle religatque iuga manu.
ferus ipse sese adhorta*n*s rapidum incitat animo,
vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.
at ubi umida albicantis loca litoris adiit,
tenerumque vidit Attin prope marmora pelag*i*,
f*a*cit impetum: ille demens fugit in nemora fera:
ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit.
dea, magna dea, Cybelle, dea, domina Dindymei,
procul a mea tuo*s* sit furor omnis, era, domo:
alios age incitatos, alios age ra*b*idos.

LXIV

Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus
dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas
Phasidos ad fluctus et fines *A*eet*e*os,
cum lecti iuvenes, Argivae robora pu*b*is,
auratam optantes Colchis avertere pellem
ausi sunt vada salsa cita decurrere puppi,
caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis.
diva quibus retinens in summis urbibus arces
ipsa levi fecit volitantem flamine currum,
pinea coniungens inflexae texta carinae.
illa rudem cursu prora imbuit Amphitriten.
quae simul ac rostro ventosum proscidit aequor,
to*r*taque remigio spumis incanduit unda,
emersere fre*t*i candenti e gurgite vultus
aequoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes.
illa*c* a*e*quali*s* vider*unt* luce marinas
mortales oculi nudato corpore Nymphas

nutricum tenus extantes e gurgite cano.
*t*um Thetidis Peleus incensus fertur amore,
*t*um Thetis humanos non despexit hymenaeos,
*t*um Thetidi pater ipse iugandum Pelea sensit.
o nimis optato saeclorum tempore nati
heroes, salvete, deum genus! o bona matrum
progenies, salvete, iterum *salvete*, *bonarum!*
vos ego saepe me*r*o, vos carmine conpellabo.
teque adeo eximie tae*d*is felicibus aucte
Thessaliae columen Peleu, cui Iuppiter ipse,
ipse suos divum genitor concessit amores.
tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Ne*re*ine?
tene suam Tethys concessit ducere neptem,
Oceanusque, mari totum qui amplectitur orbem?
quae simul optat*ae* finito tempore luces
ad*v*en*e*re, domum conventu tota frequentat
Thessalia, oppletur laetanti regia coetu:
dona ferunt prae se, declarant gaudia vultu.
deseritur *Cie*ros, linquunt Phthiotica Tempe,
*C*ran*n*onisque domos ac *moe*nia Larisaea,
Pharsal*o*n coeunt, Pharsalia tecta frequentant.
rura colit nemo, mollescunt colla iuvencis,
non humilis curvis purgatur vinea rastris,
non glebam prono convellit vomere taurus,
non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram,
squalida desertis rubigo infertur aratris.
ipsius a*t* sedes, quacumque opulenta recessit
regia, fulgenti splendent auro atque argento.
candet ebur soliis, collucent pocula mensae,
tota domus gaudet regali splendida gaza.
pulvinar vero divae geniale locatur
sedibus in mediis, Indo quod dente politum
tincta tegit roseo conchyli purpura fuco.
haec vestis priscis hominum variata figuris
heroum mira virtutes indicat arte.
namque fluentisono prospectans litore Dia*e*
Thesea cedentem celeri cum classe tuetur

indomitos in corde gerens Ariadna furores,
necdum etiam sese quae vi*si*t vise*re* credit,
ut pote fallaci quae tum primum excita somno
desertam in sola miseram se cernat harena.
inmemor at iuvenis fugiens pellit vada remis,
irrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae.
quem procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis,
saxea ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit, eheu,
prospicit, et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,
non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,
non contecta levi velatum pectus amictu,
non tereti strophio lactentis vincta papillas,
omnia quae toto delaps*a* e corpore passim
ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alludebant.
set neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus
illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu,
toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente.
a misera, assiduis quam luctibus externavit
spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas
illa tempestate, ferox qu*o* tempore Theseus
egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei
attigit iniusti regis Cort*y*nia te*ct*a.
nam perhibent olim crudeli peste coactam
Androgeoneae poenas exsolvere caedis
electos iuvenes simul et decus innuptarum
Cecropiam solitam esse dapem dare Minotauro.
quis angusta malis cum moenia vexarentur,
ipse suum Theseus pro caris corpus Athenis
proicere optavit potius quam talia Cretam
funera Cecropiae nec funera portarentur,
atque ita nave levi nitens ac lenibus auris
magnanimum ad Minoa venit sedesque superbas.
hunc simul ac cupido conspexit lumine virgo
regia, quam suavis expirans castus odores
lectulus in molli complexu matris alebat,
quales Euro*t*ae *pro*gignunt flumina myrtos,
aurave distinctos educit verna colores,

non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit
lumina, quam cuncto concepit corpore flammam
funditus atque imis exarsit tota medullis.
heu misere exagitans inmiti corde furores
sancte puer, curis hominum qui gaudia misces,
qu*ae*que regis *G*ol*g*os quaeque Idalium frondosum,
qualibus incensam iactastis mente puellam
fluctibus, in flavo saepe hospite suspirantem !
quantos illa tulit languenti corde timores !
quanto saepe magis fulgore expalluit auri !
cum saevum cupiens contra contendere monstrum
aut mortem appeteret Theseus aut praemia laudis.
non ingrata tamen frustra munuscula divis
promittens tacito succendit vota labello.
nam velut in summo quatientem brachia Tauro
quercum aut conigeram sudanti cortice pinum
indomitus *s*ub*it*o contorquens flamine *tu*rbo
eruit (illa procul radicibus exturbata
prona cadit late, *ra*meis quae*que* obvia frangens),
sic domito saevum prostravit corpore Theseus
nequiquam vanis iactantem cornua ventis.
inde pedem sospes multa cum laude reflexit
errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo,
ne labyrintheis e flexibus egredientem
tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error.
sed quid ego *a* primo digressus carmine plura
commemorem, ut linquens genitoris filia vultum,
ut consanguineae complexum, ut denique matris,
quae misera in *gremio* gnata*m* deperdita ale*bat*,
omnibus his Thesei dulcem praeo*p*tarit amorem ?
aut ut vecta rati spumosa ad litora Diae ?
aut ut eam *leni* devinctam lumina somno
liquerit inmemori discedens pectore coniunx ?
saepe illam perhibent ardenti corde furentem
clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces,
ac tum praeruptos triste*m* conscendere montes,
unde aciem *in* pelagi vastos protenderet aestus,

tum tremuli salis adversas procurrere in undas
mollia nudatae tollentem tegmina surae,
atque haec extremis maestam dixisse querelis,
frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem.
‘sicine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab aris,
perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?
sicine discedens neglecto numine divum
inmemor a devota domum periuria portas?
nulla*n*e res potuit crudel*i*s flectere ment*i*s
consilium? tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,
inmite ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus?
at non haec quondam blanda promissa dedisti
voce mihi; non haec misera sperare iubebas,
sed conubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos,
quae cuncta aerii dis*c*erpunt irrita venti.
iam n*on* ulla viro iuranti femina credat,
nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles;
quis dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci,
nil metuunt iurare, nihil promittere parcunt:
sed simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est,
dicta nihil me*min*ere, nihil periuria curant.
certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti
eripui, et potius germanum amittere crevi,
quam tibi fallaci supremo in tempore deessem.
pro quo dilaceranda feris dabor alitibusque
praeda, neque in*i*acta tumulabor mortua terra.
quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena,
quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis,
quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Charybdis,
talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita?
si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra,
saeva quod horrebas prisci praecepta parentis,
at tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes,
quae tibi iucundo famularer serva labore
candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis
purpureave tuom consternens veste cubile.
sed quid ego ignaris nequiquam conquer*o*r auris,

externata malo, quae nullis sensibus auctae
nec missas audire queunt nec reddere voces?
ille autem prope iam mediis versatur in undis,
nec quisquam apparet vacua mortalis in alga.
sic nimis insultans extremo tempore saeva
fors etiam nostris invidit questibus aures.
Iuppiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo
Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes,
indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro
perfidus in Creta religasset navita funem,
nec malus hic celans dulci crudelia forma
consili*a in* nostris requiesset sedibus hospes!
nam quo me referam? quali spe perdita nitor?
Id*ae*osne petam montes? a, gurgite lato
discernens pont*i* truculentum dividit aequor!
an patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui
respersum iuvenem fraterna caede secuta?
coniugis an fido consoler memet amore?
quine fugit lentos incurvans gurgite remos?
praeterea nullo *co*litu*r* sola insula tecto,
nec patet egressus pelagi cingentibus undis:
nulla fugae ratio, nulla spes: omnia muta,
omnia sunt deserta, ostentant omnia letum.
non tamen ante mihi languescent lumina morte,
nec prius a fesso secedent corpore sensus,
quam iustam a divis exposcam prodita multam,
caelestumque fidem postrema comprec*e*r hora.
quare, facta virum multantes vindice poena
Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo
frons expirantis praeportat pectoris iras,
huc huc adventate, meas audite querellas,
quas ego, vae misera, extremis proferre medullis
cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.
quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,
vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,
sed quali sola*m* Theseus me mente reliquit,
tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.'

has postquam maesto profudit pectore voces,
supplicium saevis exposcens anxia factis,
annuit invicto caelestum numine rector,
quo *mo*tu tellus atque horrida contremuerunt
aequora, concussitque micantia sidera mundus.
ipse autem caeca mente*m* caligine Theseus
consitus oblito dimisit pectore cuncta,
quae mandata prius constanti mente tenebat,
dulcia nec maesto sustollens signa parenti
sospitem Ere*ch*t*he*um se ostendit visere portum.
namque ferunt olim, classi cum moenia divae
linquentem gnatum ventis c*on*crederet Aegeus,
talia complexum iuveni mandata dedisse.
'gnate mihi long*e* iucundior unice vita,
gnate, ego quem in dubios cogor dimittere casus,
reddite in extrema nuper mihi fine senectae,
quandoquidem fortuna mea ac tua fervida virtus
eripit invito mihi te, cui languida nondum
lumina sunt gnati cara saturata figura,
non ego te gaudens laetanti pectore mittam,
nec te ferre sinam fortunae signa secundae,
sed primum multas expromam mente querellas,
canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans,
inde infecta vago suspendam lintea malo,
nostros ut luctus nostraeque incendia mentis
carbasus obscurata dicet ferrugine Hibera.
quod tibi si sancti concesserit incola Ito*n*i,
quae nostrum genus ac sedes defendere *E*re*ch*t*he*i
annuit, ut tauri respergas sanguine dextram,
tum vero facito ut memori tibi condita corde
haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblitteret aetas;
ut simul *a*c nostros invisent lumina collis,
funestam antennae deponant undique vestem,
candidaque intorti sustollant vela rudentes,
quam primum cernens ut laeta gaudia mente
agnoscam, cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet.'
haec mandata prius constanti mente tenentem

Thesea ceu pulsae ventorum flamine nubes
aerium nivei montis liquere cacumen.
at pater, ut summa prospectum ex arce petebat,
anxia in assiduos absumens lumina fletus,
cum primum inflati conspexit lintea veli,
praecipitem sese scopulorum e vertice iecit,
amissum credens immiti Thesea fato.
sic funesta domus ingressus tecta paterna*e*
morte ferox Theseus qualem Minoid*i* luctum
obtulerat mente inmemori talem ipse recepit.
quae tum prospectans cedentem maesta carinam
multiplices animo volvebat saucia curas.
at pa*rte* ex alia florens volitabat Iacchus
cum thiaso Satyrorum et Nysigenis Silenis,
te quaerens, Ariadna, tuoque incensus amore.
qui*c*um alacres passim lymphata mente furebant
euhoe bacchantes, euhoe capita inflectentes.
harum pars tecta quatiebant cuspide thyrsos,
pars e divolso iactabant membra iuvenco,
pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant,
pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis,
orgia, quae frustra cupiunt audire profani;
plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis
aut tereti tenuis tinnitus aere ciebant;
multi*s* raucisonos effl*a*bant cornua bombos
barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu.
talibus amplifice vestis decorata figuris
pulvinar complexa suo velabat amictu.
quae postquam cupide spectando Thessala pubes
expleta est, sanctis coepit decedere divis.
hic, qualis flatu placidum mare matutino
horrificans Zephyrus proclivis incitat undas,
Aurora exoriente vagi sub limi*n*a Solis,
quae tarde primum clementi flamine pulsae
procedunt leviterque sonant plangore cachinni,
post vento crescente magis magis increbrescunt
purpureaque procul nantes ab luce refulgen*t*;

sic ibi vestibuli linquentes regia tecta
ad se quisque vago passim pede discedebant.
quorum post abitum princeps e vertice Pelei
advenit Chiron portans silvestria dona:
nam quo*s*cumque ferunt campi, quos Thessala magnis
montibus ora creat, quot propter fluminis undas
aura *a*perit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni,
hos indistinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis,
quo permulsa domus iucundo risit odore.
confestim Penios adest, viridantia Tempe,
Tempe, quae silvae cingunt super impendentes,
*Hae*monisin linquens Doris celebranda choreis,
non *v*acuos: namque ille tulit radicitus altas
fagos ac recto proceras stipite laurus,
non sine nutanti platano lentaque soror*e*
flammati Ph*a*et*h*ontis et aeria cupressu.
haec circum sedes late contexta locavit,
vestibulum ut molli velatum fronde vireret.
post hunc consequitur sollerti corde Prometheus,
extenuata gerens veteris vestigia poenae,
quam quondam silici restrictus membra catena
persolvit pendens e verticibus praeruptis.
inde pater divum sancta cum coniuge natisque
advenit caelo, te solum, Phoebe, relinquens,
unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri:
Pelea nam tecum pariter soror aspernata est
nec Thetidis taedas voluit celebrare iugalis.
qui postquam niveis flexerunt sedibus artus,
large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae,
cum interea infirmo quatientes corpora motu
veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus.
his corpus tremulum complectens undique vest*is*
candida purpurea t*al*os incinxerat ora,
at rose*ae* nive*o* residebant vertice vittae,
aeternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.
laeva colum molli lana retinebat amictum,
dextera tum leviter deducens fila supinis

formabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens
libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum,
atque ita decerpens aequabat semper opus dens,
laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis,
quae prius in levi fuerant extantia filo:
ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae
vellera virgati custodibant calathisci.
hae tum clarisona pellentes ae*th*era voce
talia divino fuderunt carmine fata,
carmine, perfidiae quod post nulla arguet aetas.
'o decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens,
Emathiae tutamen opis, c*l*arissime nato,
accipe, quod laeta tibi pandunt luce sorores,
veridicum oraclum: sed vos, quae fata secuntur,
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
adveniet tibi iam portans optata maritis
Hesperus, adveniet fausto cum sidere coniunx,
quae tibi flexanimo ment*em* perfundat amore,
languidulosque paret tecum coniungere somnos
levia substernens robusto brachia collo.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
nulla domus tales umquam contexit amores,
nullus amor tali coniunxit foedere amantes,
qualis adest Thetidi, qualis concordia Peleo.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
nascetur vobis expers terroris Achilles,
hostibus haud tergo, sed forti pectore notus,
qui persaepe vago victor certamine cursus
flammea praevertet celeris vestigia cervae.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
non illi quisquam bello se conferet heros,
cum Phrygii Teucro manabunt sanguine *campi*,
Troicaque obsidens longinquo moenia bello
periuri Pelopis vastabit tertius heres.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
illius egregias virtutes claraque facta
saepe fatebuntur natorum in funere matres,

cum inc*ult*um cano solvent a vertice crinem,
putridaque infirmis variabunt pectora palmis.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
   namque, velut densas prae*st*ernens messor aristas
sole sub ardenti flaventia demetit arva,
Troiugenum infesto prosternet corpora ferro.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
   testis erit magnis virtutibus unda Scamandri,
quae passim rapido diffunditur Hellesponto,
cuius iter caesis angustans corporum acervis
alta tepefaciet permixta flumina caede.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
   denique testis erit morti quoque reddita praeda,
cum teres excelso coacervatum aggere bustum
excipiet niveos perculsae virginis artus.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
   nam simul ac fessis dederit fors copiam Achivis
urbis Dardaniae Neptunia solvere vincla,
alta Polyxenia made*fi*ent caede sepulcra,
quae, velut ancipiti succumbens victima ferro,
proiciet truncum summisso poplite corpus.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
   quare agite optatos animi coniungite amores.
accipiat coniunx felici foedere divam,
dedatur cupido iam dudum nupta marito.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.
   non illam nutrix orienti luce revisens
hesterno collum poterit circumdare filo,
anxia nec mater discordis maesta puellae
secubitu caros mittet sperare nepotes.
currite ducentes subtegmina, currite, fusi.'
   talia praefantes quondam felicia Pelei
carmina divino cecinere *e* pectore Parcae.
praesentes namque ante domos invisere castas
*h*ero*um et* sese mortali ostendere coetu
caelicolae nondum spreta pietate solebant.
saepe pater divum templo in fulgente revisens,

annua *c*um festis venissent sacra diebus,
conspexit terra centum procumbere *ta*ur*os*.
saepe vagus Liber Parnasi vertice summo
Thyiadas effusis euantis crinibus egit,
cum Delphi tota certatim ex urbe *r*uentes
acciperent laeti divum fumantibus aris.
saepe in letifero belli certamine Mavors
aut rapidi Tritonis era aut *A*marunsia virgo
armatas hominum est praesens hortata catervas.
sed postquam tellus scelere est imbuta nefando,
iustitiamque omnes cupida de mente fugarunt,
perfudere manus fraterno sanguine fratres,
destitit extinctos nat*u*s lugere parentes,
optavit genitor primaevi funera nati,
liber ut innuptae pot*e*retur flore novercae,
ignaro mater substernens se impia nato
impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes,
omnia fanda nefanda malo permixta furore
iustificam nobis mentem avertere deorum.
quare nec talis dignantur visere coetus,
nec se contingi patiuntur lumine claro.

LXV

Etsi me assiduo defectum cura dolore
  sevocat a doctis, Ortale, virginibus,
nec potis est dulcis Musarum expromere fetus
  mens animi, tantis fluctuat ipsa malis :
namque mei nuper Lethae*o* gurgite fratris
  pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem,
Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus
  ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis.
numquam ego te potero posthac audire loquentem,
  numquam ego te, vita frater amabilior,
aspiciam posthac ? *a*t certe semper amabo,
  semper maesta tua carmina morte canam,

qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris
  Daulias absumpti fata gemens Itylei.
sed tamen in tantis maeroribus, Ortale, mitto
  haec expressa tibi carmina Battiadae,
ne tua dicta vagis nequiquam credita ventis
  effluxisse meo forte putes animo,
ut missum sponsi furtivo munere malum
  procurrit casto virginis e gremio,
quod miserae oblitae molli sub veste locatum,
  dum adventu matris prosilit, excutitur:
atque illud prono praeceps agitur decursu,
  huic manat tristi conscius ore rubor.

LXVI

Omnia qui magni d*i*spexit lumina mundi,
  qui stellarum ortus comperit atque *o*bitus,
flammeus ut rapidi solis nitor obscuretur,
  ut cedant certis sidera temporibus,
ut Triviam furtim sub La*t*mia saxa relegans
  dulcis amor guro devocet aerio,
idem me ille Conon caelesti numine vidit
  e Beroniceo vertice caesariem
fulgentem clare, quam multis illa dearum
  levia protendens brachia pollicita est,
qua rex tempestate novo auctus hymenaeo
  vast*at*um finis i*v*erat Assyrios,
dulcia nocturnae portans vestigia rixae,
  quam de virgineis gesserat exuviis.
estne novis nuptis odio Venus? a*nn*e *m*ar*i*tum
  frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis,
ubertim thalami quas intra limina fundunt?
  non, ita me div*i*, vera gemunt, iuerint.
id mea me multis docuit regina querellis
  invisente novo proelia torva viro.
at tu non orbum luxti deserta cubile,
  sed fratris cari flebile discidium?

qu*a*m penitus maestas exedit cura medullas !
ut tibi tunc toto pectore sollicit*a*e
sensibus ereptis mens excidit ! at *te* ego certe
cognoram a parva virgine magnanima*m*.
anne bonum oblita es facinus, quo regium adept*a*'s
coniugium, quo non fortius ausit alis ?
sed tum maesta virum mittens quae verba locuta es !
Iuppiter, ut tristi lumina saepe manu !
quis te mutavit tantus deus ? an quod amantes
non longe a caro corpore abesse volunt ?
atque ibi *me* cunctis pro dulci coniuge divis
non sine taurino sanguine pollicita es,
si reditum tetulisset. is *h*aut in tempore longo
captam Asiam Aegypti finibus addiderat.
quis ego pro factis caelesti reddita coetu
pristina vota novo munere dissoluo.
invita, o regina, tuo de vertice cessi,
invita : adiuro teque tuumque caput,
digna ferat quod siquis inaniter adiurar*i*t :
sed qui*s* se ferro postulet esse parem ?
ille quoque eversus mons est, quem maxim*um* in oris
progenies *T*hiae clara supervehitur,
cum Medi *ru*pere novum mare, *cum*que iuventus
per medium classi barbara navit Athon.
quid facient crines, cum ferro talia cedant ?
Iuppiter, ut C*ha*lyb*on* omne genus pereat,
et qui principio sub terra quaerere venas
institit ac ferri s*t*ringere duritiem !
abiunctae paulo ante comae mea fata sorores
lugebant, cum se Memnonis Aethiopis
unigena impellens nutantibus aera pennis
obtulit Arsinoes Locridos ales equos,
isque per aetherias me tollens avolat umbras
et Veneris casto collocat in gremio.
ipsa suum Zephyritis eo famulum legarat,
Graia Canopieis incola litoribus.
hi*c* d*o*nu*m* vario ne solum in *l*umine caeli

ex Ariadneïs aurea temporibus
fixa corona foret, sed nos quoque fulgeremus
devotae flavi verticis exuviae,
uvidul*a*m a fluctu cedentem ad templa deum *m*e
sidus in antiquis diva novum posuit :
virginis et saevi contingens namque leonis
lumina, Calisto iuxta Lycaonia*m*,
vertor in occasum, tardum dux ante Booten,
qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano.
sed quamquam me nocte premunt vestigia divum,
lux aut*em* canae Teth*y*i restitu*it*,
pace tua fari liceat, R*h*amnusia virgo,
(namque ego non ullo vera timore tegam,
nec si *m*e infestis dis*c*erpent sidera dictis,
condita qui*n* ver*i* pectoris evolu*am*),
non his tam laetor rebus, quam me afore semper,
afore me a dominae vertice discrucior,
quicum ego, dum virgo quondam fuit, omnibus expers*a*
unguentis una milia multa bibi.
nunc, vos optato qu*as* iunxit lumine taeda,
non p*rius* unanim*i*s corpora coniugibus
tradite nudantes re*i*ecta veste papillas,
quam iucunda mihi munera libet onyx,
vester onyx, casto colitis quae iura cubili.
sed quae se impuro dedit adulterio,
illius a mala dona levis bibat irrita pulvis :
namque ego ab indigneis praemia nulla peto.
sed magis, o nuptae, semper concordia *v*ostras
semper amor sedes incolat assiduus.
tu vero, regina, tuens cum sidera divam
placabis festis luminibus Venerem,
sanguinis expertem n*e* *si*ris esse tu*a*m me,
sed potius largis *a*ffice muneribus.
sidera cur *re*t*in*ent ? utinam coma regia fiam :
proximus *H*ydrochoi fulgeret Oarion !

LXVII

O dulci iucunda viro, iucunda parenti,
salve, teque bona Iuppiter auctet ope,
ianua, quam Balbo dicunt servisse benigne
olim, cum sedes ipse senex tenuit,
quamque ferunt rursus *na*to servisse maligne,
postquam es porrecto facta marit*a* sene,
dic aged*um* nobis, quare mutata feraris
in dominum veterem deseruisse fidem.
'non (ita Caecilio placeam, cui tradita nunc sum)
culpa mea est, quamquam dicitur esse mea,
nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam:
verum istu*c* populi *l*i*ng*ua quie*ta t*ac*e*t,
qui, quacumque aliquid reperitur non bene factum,
ad me omnes clamant "ianua, culpa tua est."'
non istuc satis est uno te dicere verbo,
sed facere ut quivis sentiat et videat.
'qui possum? nemo quaerit nec scire laborat.'
nos volumus: *n*obis dicere ne dubita.
'primum igitur, virgo quod fertur tradita nobis,
falsum est. non illam vir prior attiger*a*t,
languidior tenera cui pendens sicula beta
numquam se mediam sustulit *ad* tunicam:
sed pater illius gnati violasse cubile
dicitur et miseram conscelerasse domum,
sive quod impia mens caeco flagrabat amore,
seu quod iners sterili semine natus erat,
*u*t quaerendu*m unde* unde foret nervosius illud,
quod posset zonam solvere virgineam.'
egregium narras mira pietate parentem,
qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium.
'atqui non solum hoc dicit se cognitum habere
Brixia Chinea*e* supposit*a* specula*e*,
[flavus quam molli percurrit flumine Mell*a*,
Brixia Veronae mater amata meae,]

sed de Postumio et Corneli narrat amore,
cum quibus illa malum fecit adulterium.
dixerit hic aliquis "qui tu istaec, ianua, nosti,
cui numquam domini limine abesse licet,
nec populum auscultare, sed hic suffixa tigillo
tantum operire soles aut aperire domum?"
saepe illam audivi furtiva voce loquentem
solam cum *a*ncillis haec sua flagitia,
nomine dicentem quos diximus, ut pote quae mi
sper*ar*et nec linguam esse nec auriculam.
praeterea addebat quendam, quem dicere nolo
nomine, ne tollat rubra supercilia.
longus homo est, magnas qu*o*i lites intulit olim
falsum mendaci ventre puerperium.'

LXVIII

Quod mihi fortuna casuque oppressus acerbo
conscriptum hoc lacrimis mittis epistolium,
naufragum ut eiectum spumantibus aequoris undis
sublevem et a mortis limine restituam,
quem neque sancta Venus molli requiescere somno
desertum in lecto caelibe perpetitur,
nec veterum dulci scriptorum carmine Musae
oblectant, cum mens anxia pervigilat,
id gratum est mihi, me quoniam tibi dicis amicum,
muneraque et Musarum hinc petis et Veneris:
sed tibi ne mea sint ignota *in*commoda, Ma*n*li,
neu me odisse putes hospitis officium,
accipe, quis merser fortunae fluctibus ipse,
ne amplius a misero dona beata petas.
tempore quo primum vestis mihi tradita pura est,
iucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret,
multa satis lusi: non est dea nescia nostri,
quae dulcem curis miscet amaritiem:
sed totum hoc studium luctu fraterna mihi mors
abstulit. o misero frater adempte mihi,

tu mea tu moriens fregisti commoda, frater,
tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,
omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,
quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.
cuius ego interitu tota de mente fugavi
haec studia atque omnis delicias animi.
quare, quod scribis 'Veronae turpe Catull*o*
esse,' quod 'hic quisquis de meliore nota
frigida deserto t*e*pef*e*cit membra cubili,'
id, Ma*n*li, non est turpe, magis miserum est.
ignosces igitur, si, quae mihi luctus ademit,
haec tibi non tribuo munera, cum nequeo.
nam, quod scriptorum non magna est copia apud me,
hoc fit, quod Romae vivimus: illa domus,
illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas:
huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur.
quod cum ita sit, nolim statuas nos mente maligna
id facere aut animo non satis ingen*u*o,
quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia *fac*ta est:
ultro ego d*e*ferrem, copia siqua foret.

LXVIIIb

Non possum reticere, deae, qua m*e* Allius in re
iuverit aut quantis iuverit officiis:
nec fugiens sae*cl*is obliviscentibus aetas
illius hoc caeca nocte tegat studium:
sed dicam vobis, vos porro dicite multis
milibus et facite haec c*a*rta loquatur anus

*　　　*　　　*

notescatque magis mortuus atque magis,
nec tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam
in deserto Al*l*i nomine opus faciat.
nam, mihi quam dederit duplex Amathusia curam,
scitis, et in quo me *t*orruerit genere,
cum tantum arderem quantum Trinacria rupes
lymphaque in Oetaeis Malia Thermopylis,

maesta neque assiduo tabescere *l*umina fletu
cessaren*t* tristique imbre madere genae.
qualis in aerii perlucens vertice montis
rivus muscoso prosilit e lapide,
qui cum de prona praeceps est val*l*e volutus,
per medium *lu*dens transit iter populi,
du*l*ce viatori *l*asso in sudore levam*en*,
cum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros,
hic, velut in nigro iactatis turbine nautis
le*n*ius aspirans aura secunda venit
iam prece Pollucis, iam Castoris implorat*a*,
tale fuit nobis A*l*lius auxilium.
is clusum lato patefecit limite campum,
isque domum nobis isque dedit dominam,
ad quam communes exerceremus amores.
quo mea se molli candida diva pede
intulit et trito fulgentem in limine plantam
innixa arguta constituit solea.
coniugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore
Protesil*a*eam Laud*a*mia domum
incepta*m* frustra, nondum cum sanguine sacro
hostia caelestis pacificasset eros.
nil mihi tam valde placeat, Rhamnusia virgo,
quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris.
quam ieiuna pium desi*d*eret ara cruorem,
docta est amisso Laud*a*mia viro,
coniugis ante coacta novi dimittere collum,
quam veniens una atque altera rursus hiems
noctibus in longis avidum saturasset amorem,
posset ut abrupto vivere coniugio,
quod scibant Parcae non longo tempore ab*e*sse,
si miles muros isset ad Iliacos:
nam tum Helenae raptu primores Argivorum
coeperat ad sese Troia ciere viros,
Troia (nefas) commune sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque,
Troia virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis,
quae*n*e eti*am* nostro letum miserabile fratri

attulit. ei misero frater adempte mihi,
ei misero fratri iucundum lumen ademptum,
tecum una tota est nostra sepulta domus,
omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra,
quae tuus in vita dulcis alebat amor.
que*m* nunc tam longe non inter nota sepulcra
nec prope cognatos compositum cineris,
sed Troia obscena, Troia infelice sepultum
detinet extremo terra aliena solo.
ad quam tum properans fertur *vi* v*i*ndi*c*e pubes
Graeca penetralis deseruisse focos,
ne Paris abducta gavisus libera moecha
otia pacato degeret in thalamo.
quo tibi tum casu, pulcherrima Laud*a*mia,
ereptum est vita dulcius atque anima
coniugium: tanto te absorbens vertice amoris
aestus in abruptum detulerat barat*h*rum,
quale ferunt Grai P*h*eneum prope Cylleneum
siccar*e* emulsa pingue palude solum,
quod quondam caesis montis fodisse medullis
aud*i*t falsiparens Amphitryoniades,
tempore quo certa Stymphalia monstra sagitta
per*c*ulit imperio deterioris eri,
pluribus ut caeli tereretur ianua divis,
Hebe nec longa virginitate foret.
sed tuus altus amor barat*h*ro fuit altior illo,
qui t*a*m*en* *in*domit*a*m ferre iugum docuit.
nam nec tam carum confecto aetate parenti
una caput seri nata nepotis alit,
qui, cum divitiis vix tandem inventus avitis
nomen testatas intulit in tabulas,
impia derisi gentilis gaudia tollens
suscitat a cano volt*u*rium capiti:
nec tantum niveo gavisa est ulla columbo
compar, quae multo dicitur improbius
oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro,
quam qua*e* praecipue multivola est mulier.

sed tu *h*orum magnos vicisti sola furores,
ut semel es flavo conciliata viro.
aut nihil aut paulo cui tu*m* concedere digna
lux mea se nostrum contulit in gremium,
quam circumcursans hinc illinc saepe Cupido
fulgebat crocina candidus in tunica.
quae tamen etsi uno non est contenta Catullo,
rara verecundae furta feremus erae,
ne nimium simus stultorum more molesti.
saepe etiam Iuno, maxima caelicolum,
coniugis in culpa flagrantem †quotidiana,†
noscens omnivoli plurima facta Iovis.
at qu*i* nec divis homines compon*ier* aequum est;
ingratum tremuli tolle parentis o*p*us.
nec tamen illa mihi dextra deducta paterna
fragrantem Assyrio venit odore domum,
sed furtiva dedit mira munuscula nocte,
ipsius ex ipso dempta viri gremio.
quare illud satis est, si nobis is datur unis
quem lapide illa dies candidiore notat.
hoc tibi, quod potui, confectum carmine munus,
pro multis, Al*l*i, redditur officiis,
ne vostrum scabra tangat rubigine nomen
haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia.
huc addent divi quam plurima, quae Themis olim
antiquis solita est munera ferre piis.
s*ei*tis felices et tu simul et tua vita,
et domus *illa*, in qua lusimus, et domina,
et qui principio nobis te *t*rad*i*dit, au*sp*e*x*
a quo sunt primo *mi* om*in*a nata bon*a*,
et longe ante omnes mihi quae me carior ipso est,
lux mea, qua viva vivere dulce mihi est.

LXIX

Noli admirari, quare tibi femina nulla,
Rufe, velit tenerum supposuisse femur,
no*n* si *i*llam *Co*ae labefactes munere vestis
aut perluciduli deliciis lapidis.
laedit te quaedam mala fabula, qua tibi fertur
valle sub alarum trux habitare caper.
hunc metuunt omnes. neque mirum: nam mala valde est
bestia, nec quicum bella puella cubet.
quare aut crudelem nasorum interfice pestem,
aut admirari desine cur fugiunt.

LXX

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

LXXI

Si qu*oi*, V*are*, bon*ae* s*e*c*t*a*t*orum obstitit hircus,
aut si quem merito tarda podagra sec*at*,
aemulus iste tuus, qui vostrum exercet amorem,
mirifice est a te nactus utrumque malum.
nam quotiens futuit, totiens ulciscitur ambos:
illam affligit odore, ipse perit podagra.

LXXII

Dicebas quondam solum te nosse Catullum,
Lesbia, nec prae me velle tenere Iovem.

dilexi tum te non tantum ut vulgus amicam,
sed pater ut gnatos diligit et generos.
nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror,
multo *mi* tamen e*s* vilior et levior.
qui potis est? inquis. quod amantem iniuria talis
cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

LXXIII

Desine de quoquam qui*c*quam bene velle mereri
aut aliquem fieri posse putare pium.
omnia sunt ingrata, nihil fecisse benigne
prodest, immo etiam taedet, obestque magis;
ut mihi, que*m* nemo gravius nec acerbius urget,
quam modo qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit.

LXXIV

Gellius audierat patruum obiurgare *so*lere,
siquis delicias diceret aut faceret.
hoc ne ipsi accideret, patrui perde*ps*uit ipsam
uxorem et patruum reddidit Harpocratem.
quod voluit fecit: nam, quamvis irrumet ipsum
nunc patruum, verbum non faciet patruus.

LXXV

Huc est mens diducta tua, mea Lesbia, culpa,
atque ita se officio perdidit ipsa suo,
ut iam nec bene velle que*a*t tibi, si optima fias,
nec desistere amare, omnia si facias.

LXXVI

Siqua recordanti benefacta priora voluptas
est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium,
nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere *i*n ullo
divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines,
multa parata manent in longa aetate, Catulle,
ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.
nam quaecumque homines bene cuiquam aut dicere possunt
aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt,
omniaque ingratae perierunt credita menti.
quare cur *tu* te iam amplius excrucies?
qu*in* t*e* animo affirmas atque istinc te *ips*e reducis,
et dis invitis desinis esse miser?
difficile est longum subito deponere amorem.
difficile est, verum hoc qua lubet efficias:
una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum:
hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.
o di, si vostrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
extrema iam ipsa *in* morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspicite et, si vitam puriter egi,
eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
quae mihi surrepens imos ut *t*orpor in artus
expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.
non iam illud quaero, contra ut me diligat illa,
aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit:
ipse valere opto et tetrum hunc deponere morbum.
o di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

LXXVII

Rufe mihi frustra ac nequiquam credite amic*e*,
(frustra? immo magno cum pretio atque malo),
sicine subrepsti mei atque intestina perurens
ei misero eripuisti omnia nostra bona?

eripuisti, eheu nostrae crudele venenum
vitae, heu n*on ve*rae pectus amicitiae.

LXXVIII

Gallus habet fratres, quorum est lepidissima coniunx
alterius, lepidus filius alterius.
Gallus homo est bellus: nam dulces iungit amores,
cum puero ut bello bella puella cubet.
Gallus homo est stultus nec se videt esse maritum,
qui patruus patrui monstret adulterium.
sed nunc id doleo, quod purae pura puellae
savia con*m*inxit spurca saliva tua.
verum id non impune feres: nam te omnia saecla
noscent, et qui sis fam*a* loquet*ur* anus.

LXXIX

Lesbius est pulcher: quid *n*i? quem Lesbia malit
quam te cum tota gente, Catulle, tua.
sed tamen hic pulcher vendat cum gente Catullum,
si tria notorum savia reppererit.

LXXX

Quid dicam, Gelli, quare rosea ista labella
hiberna fiant candidiora nive,
mane domo cum exis et cum te octava quiete
e molli longo suscitat hora die?
nescio quid certe est: an vere fama susurrat
grandia te medii tenta vorare viri?
sic certe est: clamant Victoris rupta miselli
il*ia*, *et* emulso labra notata sero.

LXXXI

Nemone in tanto potuit populo esse, *Iu*venti,
bellus homo, quem tu diligere inciperes,
praeterquam iste tuus moribunda a sede Pisauri
hospes inaurata pallidior statua,
qui tibi nunc cordi est, quem tu praeponere nobis
audes, et nescis quod facinus facias.

LXXXII

Quinti, si tibi vis oculos debere Catullum
aut aliud siquid carius est oculis,
eripere ei noli, multo quod carius illi
est oculis seu quid carius est oculis.

LXXXIII

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:
hoc illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.
mule, nihil sentis. si nostri oblita taceret,
sa*lv*a esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
non solum meminit, sed, quae multo acrior est res,
irata est; hoc est uritur et *c*oquitur.

LXXXIV

C*h*ommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet
dicere, et insidias Ar*r*ius *h*insidias,
et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum,
cum quantum poterat dixerat *h*insidias.
credo, sic mater, sic Liber avunculus eius,
sic maternus avus dixerat atque avia.

hoc misso in Syria*m* requierant omnibus aures:
audibant eadem haec leniter et leviter,
nec sibi postilla metuebant talia verba,
cum subito affertur nuntius horribilis,
Ionios fluctus, postquam illuc Ar*r*ius isset,
iam non Ionios esse, sed *H*ionios.

LXXXV

Odi et amo. quare id faciam, fortasse requiris.
nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

LXXXVI

Quintia formosa est multis, mihi candida, longa,
recta est. haec ego sic singula confiteor.
totum illud formosa nego: nam nulla venustas,
nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis.
Lesbia formosa est, quae cum pulcherrima tota est,
tum omnibus una omnes surripuit Veneres.

LXXXVII

Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea es.
nulla fides ullo fuit unquam *in* foedere tant*a*,
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

LXXXVIII

Quid facit is, Gelli, qui cum matre atque sorore
prurit et abiectis pervigilat tunicis?
quid facit is, patruum qui non sinit esse maritum?
ecquid scis quantum suscipiat sceleris?

suscipit, o Gelli, quantum non ultima Tethys
nec genitor Nympharum abluit Oceanus :
nam nihil est quicquam sceleris, quo prodeat ultra,
non si demisso se ipse voret capite.

LXXXIX

Gellius est tenuis : quid ni ? cui tam bona mater
tamque valens vivat tamque venusta soror
tamque bonus patruus tamque omnia plena puellis
cognatis, quare is desinat esse ma*c*er ?
qui ut nihil attingat, nisi quod fas tangere non est,
quantumvis quare sit macer invenies.

XC

Nascatur Magus ex Gelli matrisque nefando
coniugio et discat Persicum aruspicium :
nam Magus ex matre et gnato gignatur oportet,
si vera est Persarum impia relligio,
g*r*atus ut accepto veneretur carmine divos
om*en*tum in flamma pingue liquefaciens.

XCI

Non ideo, Gelli, sperabam te mihi fidum
in misero hoc nostro, hoc perdito amore fore,
quod te *non* nossem bene constantemve putarem
aut posse a turpi mentem inhibere probro,
sed *q*uod *n*ec matrem nec germanam esse videbam
hanc tibi, cuius me magnus edebat amor.
et quamvis tecum multo coniungerer usu,
non satis id causae credideram esse tibi.
tu satis i*d* duxti : tantum tibi gaudium in omni
culpa est, in quacumque est aliquid sceleris.

XCII

Lesbia mi dicit semper male nec tacet umquam
de me : Lesbia me dispeream nisi amat.
quo signo ? quia sunt totidem mea : deprecor illam
assidue, verum dispeream nisi amo.

XCIII

Nil nimium studeo, Caesar, tibi velle placere,
nec scire utrum sis al*b*us an ater homo.

XCIV

Mentula moechatur. moechatur mentula : certe,
hoc est, quod dicunt, ipsa olera olla legit.

XCV

Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam post denique messem
quam coepta est nonamque edita post hiemem,
[millia cum interea quingenta Hortensius uno]
Zmyrna ca*v*as Satrachi penitus mittetur ad undas,
Zmyrnam cana diu saecula pervoluent.
at Volusi annales Paduam morientur ad ipsam
et laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas.
parva mei mihi sint cordi monumenta *poetae ;*
at populus tumido gaudeat *A*ntimacho.

XCVI

Si quicquam mutis gratum acceptumve sepulcris
accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,

quo desiderio veteres renovamus amores
  atque olim missas flemus amicitias,
certe non tanto mors immatura dolor*ei*'st
  Quintiliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

XCVII

Non (ita me di ament) quicquam referre putavi,
  utrum*ne* os an culum olfacerem Aemilio.
nilo mundius hoc, niloque immundius illud,
  verum etiam culus mundior et melior:
nam sine dentibus est: *os* dentis sesqu*i*pedalis,
  gingivas vero ploxeni habet veteris,
praeterea rictum qualem d*iffi*ssus in aestu
  meientis mulae cunnus habere solet.
hic futuit multas et se facit esse venustum,
  et non pistrino traditur atque asino?
quem siqua attingit, non illam posse putemus
  aegroti culum lingere carnificis?

XCVIII

In te, si in quemquam, dici pote, putide Victi,
  id quod verbosis dicitur et fatuis.
ista cum lingua, si usus veniat tibi, possis
  culos et crepidas lingere carpatinas.
si nos omnino vis omnes perdere, Victi,
  *h*iscas: omnino quod cupis efficies.

XCIX

Surripui tibi, dum ludis, mellite Iuventi,
  saviolum dulci dulcius ambrosi*a*.
verum id non impune tuli: namque amplius horam
  suffixum in summa me memini esse cruce,

dum tibi me purgo nec possum fletibus ullis
tantillum vostrae demere saevitiae.
nam simul id factum est, multis diluta labella
guttis absters*is*ti omnibus articulis,
ne quicquam nostro contractum ex ore maneret,
tamquam conmictae spurca saliva lupae.
praeterea infesto miserum me tradere amori
non cessasti omnique excruciare modo,
ut mi ex ambrosi*a* mutatum iam foret illud
saviolum tristi tristius helleboro.
quam quoniam poenam misero proponis amori,
numquam iam posthac basia surripiam.

C

Caelius Aufilenum et Quintius Aufilenam
flos Veronensum depere*u*nt iuvenum,
hic fratrem, ille sororem. hoc est, quod dicitur, illud,
fraternum vere dulce sodalitium.
cui faveam potius? Caeli, tibi: nam tua nobis
per*sp*ecta est ig*n*i tu*m* unica amicitia,
cum vesana meas torreret flamma medullas.
sis felix, Caeli, sis in amore potens.

CI

Multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem,
quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,
heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi.
nunc tamen interea haec prisco quae more parentum
tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.

CII

Si quicquam tacito commissum est fido ab amico,
cuius sit penitus nota fides animi,
meque esse invenies illorum iure sacratum,
Corneli, et factum me esse puta *H*arpocratem.

CIII

Aut sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, Silo,
deinde esto quamvis saevus et indomitus:
aut, si te nummi delectant, desine quaeso
leno esse atque idem saevus et indomitus.

CIV

Credis me potuisse meae maledicere vitae,
ambobus mihi quae carior est oculis?
non potui, nec, si possem, tam perdite amare*m*.
sed tu cum Tappone omnia monstra facis.

CV

Mentula conatur Pipleium scandere montem:
Musae furcillis praecipitem eiciunt.

CVI

Cum puero bel*l*o praeconem qui videt esse,
quid credat, nisi se vendere discupere?

CVII

Si qu*o*i quid cupido*que* optantique optigit umquam
insperanti, hoc est gratum animo proprie.
quare hoc est gratum nobis quoque, carius auro,
quod te restituis, Lesbia, mi cupido.
restituis cupido atque insperanti ipsa refers te
nobis. o lucem candidiore nota!
quis me uno vivit felicior, aut magis hace
optand*am* vita dicere quis poterit?

CVIII

Si Comini populi arbitrio tua cana senectus
spurcata impuris moribus intereat,
non equidem dubito quin primum inimica bonorum
lingua execta avido sit data vulturio,
effossos oculos voret atro gutture corvus,
intestina canes, cetera membra lupi.

CIX

Iucundum, mea vita, mihi proponis amorem
hunc nostrum inter nos perpetuumque fore.
di magni, facite ut vere promittere possit,
atque id sincere dicat et ex animo,
ut liceat nobis tota perducere vita
aeternum hoc sanctae foedus amicitiae.

CX

Aufilena, bonae semper laudantur amicae:
accipiunt pretium, quae facere instituunt.
tu, promisisti mihi quod mentita, inimica es,
quod nec das et fers saepe, facis facinus.

aut facere ingenuae est, aut non promiss*e* pudicae,
Aufilena, fuit : sed data corripere
fraudando est fict*ae*, plus quam meretricis avarae,
quae sese tot*o* corpore prostituit.

CXI

Aufilena, viro contentam vivere solo,
nuptarum laus e laudibus eximi*ast :*
sed cuivis quamvis potius succumbere par est,
quam matrem fratres ex patruo *parere.*

CXII

Multus homo es, Naso, nec tecum multus homo *cum*
descendi*s* : Naso, multus es et pathicus.

CXIII

Consule Pompeio primum duo, Cinna, solebant
Meciliam : facto consule nunc iterum
manserunt duo, sed creverunt milia in unum
singul*a*. fecundum semen adulterio.

CXIV

Firmanus saltus non falso, Mentula, dives
fertur, qui tot res in se habet egregias,
aucupi*u*m omne genus, piscis, prata, arva ferasque.
nequiquam : fructus sumptibus exuperat.
quare concedo sit dives, dum omnia desint.
saltum laudemus, dum modo *tu* ipse egea*s*.

CXV

Mentula habet instar triginta iugera prati,
   quadraginta arvi: cetera sunt maria.
cur non divitiis Croesum superare potis sit,
   uno qui in saltu totmoda possideat,
prata, arva, ingentes silvas *vasta*sque paludes
   usque ad Hyperboreos et mare ad Oceanum?
omnia magna haec sunt, tamen ipse*st* maximus *a*u*c*tor;
   non homo, sed vero mentula magna minax.

CXVI

Saepe tibi studioso animo ve*rba* ante require*n*s
   carmina uti possem *ver*tere Battiadae,
qui te lenirem nobis, neu conarere
   tel*a* infesta *mihi* mittere *in* usque caput,
hunc video mihi nunc frustra sumptum esse laborem,
   Gelli, nec nostras hic valuisse preces. 6
c*ae*tra nos tela ista tua evitabimus *ap*ta:
   a*t* fixus nostris tu dabis supplicium.

Ad patriam venio longis a finibus exul.
  causa mei reditus compatriota fuit,
scilicet a calamis, tribuit cui Francia nomen,
  quique notat turbae praetereuntis iter.
quo licet ingenio vestrum celebrate Catullum,
  cuius sub modio clausa papyrus erat.

This mediæval hexastich exists in GP and some other mss. In G it has the following title : *Versus Domini Bencvenuti de Campexanis de Vicencia de resurrectione Catulli poetae Veronensis.* In the ed. Princeps and one other it has the heading *Hextichum Guarini Veronensis Oratoris clarissimi in libellum Valerii Catulli eius conciuis.* See Ellis *Proleg.* xii. seqq.

FRAGMENTA[1]

I

At non effugies meos iambos.

Porphyrion and Commentator Cruq. on Hor. *Carm.* i. 16. 24.

II

Hunc lucum tibi dedico consecroque, Priape.
qua domus tua Lampsaci est quaque Priape.†
nam te praecipue in suis urbibus colit ora
Hellespontia ceteris ostriosior oris.

Terentianus Maurus v. 2752. *Atilius Fortun.* p. 317 and 349 Gaisford. *Marius Victorinus* p. 163, 207 seqq. *Censorinus fr. de metr.* p. 97 *Iahn.*

III

de meo ligurrire libido est.

Catulus Priopo (Priapeo): *Nonius* 2, 507 p. 134.

IV

[Animula miserula properiter abiit.]

Nonius 11, 63 p. 517. Ascribed to Serenus by Diomedes 496 G.

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[1] From Lachmann's edition, p. 83 seqq., Ellis, p. 218 seqq.

V

[Lucida qua splendent summi carchesia mali.]

Nonius 15, 28 p. 546. Cinna, Lucida confulgent alti carchesia mali: *Isidorus Orig.* 19, 2. 10. See on Catullus 64. 235.

VI

[Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error.]

Est autem versus Catulli. *Servius on Virgil, Aen.* 5. 591. Cf. 64. 115, of which verse it is probably an incorrect quotation.

VII

Cann*ab*ia e*xc* . . . . . . carbasus *Eu*ros
umbrosa c . . . . an . . .

Carbasus et masculino et feminino genere dictus est. *Cat*ullus: *Veronese Scholia on Virg. Aen.* 8. 34. (Cannubiae — ros.)

VIII

Quo te carmine dicam, Rhaetica? Hanc uvam Cato praecipue laudat in libris quos scripsit ad filium: contra Catullus eam vituperat et dicit nulli rei aptam esse, miraturque cur eam laudaverit Cato. *Servius on Virg. Georg.* 2. 95.

IX

Hinc Theocriti apud Graecos, Catulli apud nos proximeque Vergilii incantamentorum amatoria imitatio. *Plin. hist. nat.* 28, 19.

X

Hinc etiam Catullus *cavĕre* dixit. *Servius on Aen.* 4. 409. This refers to *cavĕ* L. 18; 19; LXI. 145.

XI

Notandum sane etiam de Iride arcum genere masculino dicere Vergilium: Catullus et alii genere feminino ponunt. *Servius on Aen.* 5. 610.

XII

Catullus hoc turben dicit, ut hoc carmen. *Servius on Aen.* 7. 378. Hence Spengel, Schwabe, and other critics propose to write *Indomitum turben* LXIV. 107.

EXCURSUS ON XVII. 1-4

O Colonia, quae cupis ponte ludere longo,
et salire paratum habes, sed vereris inepta
crura ponticuli aesculeis stantis in redivivis,
ne supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat.

3 *ac sulcis* GOM : *assulis* Statius, *acsulis* Voss, *acsuleis* Ellis : *aesculeis* scripsi.

assulis, *acsulis*, and *acsuleis* are different ways of spelling the same word ; the ablative plural of *assula*, *axula*, or *acsula*, which is said to be the diminutive of *axis*, surely an anomalous one, and to mean here, and here only, a pile of a bridge, or a plank. But *assula* never has that meaning : it only means 'a chip.' What the derivation of the word may be is of comparatively little importance : I for my part would refer it to the root of *ascia* a hatchet or axe. The following passages show the meaning of the word :—Festus : Fomites sunt assulae, ex arboribus, dum caeduntur, excussae . . . dictae autem ita quia ignibus sunt confotae : pari modo assulae, quae sunt securibus excussae. Plaut. Merc. 1. 2. 20 : At etiam cesso foribus facere his assulas ? Capt. 4. 2. 52 : Priusquam pultando assulatim foribus exitium affero. Men. 5. 2. 106 : Osse fini dedolabo assulatim viscera. Vitruv. 7. 6 : Caementa marmorea, sive assulae dicuntur, quae marmorarii ex operibus deiciunt. *Assula* then had a definite meaning, 'a chip' : a bridge does not stand on chips.

I read *aesculeis* or *aesculis* : logs of oak. The wood

of the *aesculus* was used in building. Its qualities are learned from Vitruvius 2. 9. 9 : Aesculus vero, quod est omnibus principiis temperata, habet in aedificiis magnas utilitates, sed ea cum in umore conlocatur, recipiens penitus per foramina liquorem eiecto aëre et igni operatione umidae potestatis vitiatur. 7. 1. 2 : Item danda est opera ne commisceantur axes aesculini quercu, quod quercei simul umorem perceperunt se torquentes rimas faciunt in pavimentis. Sin autem aesculus non erit, etc. Palladius 1. 9 (Gesner) repeats the last statement of Vitruvius : Axes quernae cum aesculeis non misceantur. nam quercus humore concepto, cum coeperit siccari, torquebitur, et rimas in pavimento faciet : aesculus autem sine vitio durat. sed si quercu suppetente aesculus desit, *cet.* Plin. N. H. 16. 40. 218 : Aesculus quoque umoris impatiens. These logs of oak had been used before for some other bridge or edifice : and according to Vitruvius and Pliny they were liable to be warped by water. But the latter point is perhaps too technical to suppose Catullus was thinking of it.

EXCURSUS ON LXVIIIB. 135-142

Quae tamen etsi uno non est contenta Catullo,
  rara verecundae furta feremus erae,
ne nimium simus stultorum more molesti.
  saepe etiam Iuno, maxima caelicolum,
coniugis in culpa flagrantem quotidiana,
  noscens omnivoli plurima facta Iovis.
atqu*i* nec divis homines componier aequum est ;
  ingratum tremuli tolle parentis opus.

139 *flagrantem quotidiana* GOM (*cotidiana* O). *f. continet iram* Santenius. *f. contudit iram* Hertzberg. *f. concoquit iram* Lachmann. *f. condidit iram* Pohl. *f. combibit iram* nescio quis. *f. concitat iram* Pleitner. *f. concipit iram* Baehrens. Perhaps *flagrans est questa*

Dianae. 141 *atqui* P vulgo *at quia* m, Itali, Lachmann, Ellis. *atque* GO. Most edd. suppose a lacuna after vs. 141: I suppose the sense demands none.

It is curious that two directly opposite senses of 139 seem right to different critics. Baehrens, who proposes *flagrantem concipit iram* (or *conligit*), thus writes: 'saepe Iuno ob laesam fidem coniugalem in iram exardescit si sentit (novam) mariti perfidiam: haec sententia ut adsit omnia flagitant.' I will not go so far as to say *omnia*: the lines 135 to 137 will suit either view: but 141, 142 are absolutely inconsistent with the ordinary interpretation:

atqui nec divis homines componier aequum est,
  ingratum tremuli tolle parentis opus.

It would be strange reasoning to say: 'Even Juno, though queen of heaven, keeps in her anger against Jove for his infidelities: but do you away with your complaints which suit rather an anxious parent, for *a mortal may not compare himself with a god.*' This is sheer nonsense. Sir Theodore Martin takes the same view as Baehrens:

And though at times her wayward fancy stray
  To other lovers, shall I then complain?
Her favours with my jealousy repay,
  And torture her and vex myself in vain?

Such is the way of fools; yea, oft, 'tis true,
  Heaven's queen, great Juno, burned with fire, when Jove
To furtive dalliance stole, for well she knew
  How wantonly her lord was wont to rove.

Yet 'tis unseemly, mortals to compare
  With gods; and wherefore over her should I
Keep faithful watch, with all a father's care,
  And on her stol'n endearments play the spy?

To Baehrens and Martin the names of Pleitner and Schulze may be added: the former of whom conjectures *concitat iram*, the latter admits Baehrens's *concipit iram.* My friend Mr. Justice Madden, taking the same view, suggests *prodidit iram.* But all other editors and

critics are, so far as I know, ranged on the other side, in favour of *contudit iram* or some phrase of similar meaning.

If the reader will remark that the gist of the passage is to be found in verse 135, and verses 138-142, he will be satisfied with a reading which gives a sense like this: 'My mistress is not content with me alone. What of that? Even Juno has had to complain of Jove's infidelity. But she is a goddess (and has a right to complain), I am only a mortal: therefore away with complaints on thy part, Catullus.'

But, it will be said, why should Juno complain to Diana? What help could Diana give her? I reply that she could give her consolation and sympathy, and if Juno must have a confidant, who more likely on such an occasion than the goddess of chastity?

I refer to Fast. 5. 233, a passage to which I attach great importance: it is said there of Juno:

Ibat ut Oceano quereretur facta mariti.

Here we have the same verb, and the same construction, and the same fact: that of Juno complaining to another god of Jove's amours: and surely Diana is as likely a confidant as Oceanus. I think this passage is a reminiscence of our passage, just as is Met. 1. 606 of verse 140: Ut quae Deprensi totiens iam nosset furta mariti. I do not think *flagrantem contudit iram* can be right for this reason also: When the anger of a woman or a goddess is ablaze she will not attempt to crush it, or digest it, or keep it in, or swallow it: rather mingle land and sky, sky and sea to gratify it: Nescit vestra ruens ira referre pedem. For all these reasons I hold it is unsafe to read *iram* with *contudit* or any such verb, as by so doing we may be forcing on Catullus a meaning nearly the reverse of what he intended.

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[Conjectural readings are in Italics. Doubtful readings are printed with a note of query. f. l. stands for 'falsa lectio.']

THE END

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